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Agrahayana 4, 1888(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixteenth Session

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Friday, November 25, 1966/Agrahayana 4, 1888 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Equipment for Fertilizers and Petro-Chemical Industries

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***511. Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is intended to set up a public sector unit to fabricate special equipment for the fertilizer and petro-chemical industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministery of Industry (Shri Bibhudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Government propose to establish two public sector units for the fabrication of special equipment such as pressure vessels, heat exchangers etc. for the fertiliser, petroleum, petro-chemical and metallurgical industries.

(b) One of these units designated as "Heavy Plate and Vessels Shop" is being established at Visakhapatnam with an annual capacity of 23,000 tons with the collaboration of M|s. SKODAEXPORT of Czechoslovakia. Preliminary work in connection with this is over. The acquisition of land is nearing completion and work at site is expected to start shortly. The basic design documentation is also expected to be received from Czechoslovakia shortly. Action for the procurement of long delivery equipment from Czechoslovakia has also been taken. This project is estimated to cost Rs. 16.7 crores (exclusive of the township) of which Rs. 6.70 crores will be in foreign exchange.

The second unit is proposed to be established with the collaboration of M|s. INDUSTRIALEXPORT of Rumania, with an annual capacity of 22,000 tons. No decision has yet been taken about the location of this project. The estimated capital cost of this project is Rs. 13 crores (exclusive of the township) of which Rs. 5.36 crores will be in foreign exchange.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मंत्री जी ने यह नहीं बतलाया कि चैकोस्लोवाकिया के कोलाबरेशन से पहले हम ने किसी और देश से पूछा या नहीं ? यदि पूछा था तो उसमें और इस में कितना फर्क है ?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): Before negotiating with Czechoslovakia, we have not consulted others.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या किसी और देश को ऐसा मौका नहीं दिया जा सकता कि वह भी हम में आकर अपनी फर्म कायम कर सकें और उससे हमारे देश को फायदा पहुंच सके ? क्या यह एक ही देश की मोनोपोली है ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Because Czechoslovakia gave some credit, against that

we negotiated some projects and this is one of them.

Dr. Ranen Sen: In the statement it is said that two public sector units for fabrication of special equipment etc. will be set up. It is not clear whether in those two public sector units all the machinery and equipment necessary for the fertiliser and petro-chemical industry will be produced or not. What is the real position?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: In the statement I have said that machinery and equipment will be produced not only for the fertiliser and petro-chemical industries, but also for petroleum and metallurgical industries.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमन्, सभा पटल पर जो विवरण रखा गया है, उसमें यह नहीं बताया गया है कि विशाखापत्तनम का जो कारखाना बनेगा, वह कब तक बनेगा, और रूस निगा के सहयोग से जो कारखाना बनेगा, वह कहां बनेगा और कब तक बनेगा ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: So far as Vizag is concerned, it will take two years from now. With regard to the second, the location has not yet been settled.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी इस बयान में बतलाया गया है कि अभी साइट के बारे में निर्णय नहीं हुआ है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई विशेषज्ञ समिति इस बात का पता लगाने के लिये भारत में स्थानों का दौरा कर रही है कि रुमानिया वाला प्लांट कहां लगाया जाय, यदि हां, तो किन किन स्थानों की जांच की जा रही है ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: A Czechoslovak team, along with our own experts, visited some sites and Vizag has been selected. Since for the second plant we are going to have Rumanian collaboration, we are inviting a Rumanian team. They will inspect the site.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि उत्तर बिहार बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है हर चीज में, जब कि बरौनी में आपका तेल-शोधक कारखाना है और वहां का लोहे का सब सामान छोटा-नागपुर में बनता है, उस पिछड़े हुए इलाके को बढ़ाने के लिये क्या सरकार ऐसा सोच रही है कि इस कारखाने को वहां पर लगाया जाय ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Sir, this project can be located only near a port, which can be Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Cochin, Vishakhapatnam, Kandla etc.

Foreign Trade

*512. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive programme for conducting research into problems of foreign trade has been drawn up;

(b) whether a market survey in foreign countries has been conducted on export prospects;

(c) whether a major training programme has been undertaken to build up a cadre of experts in foreign trade; and

(d) how far these surveys are product and market-oriented?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has a comprehensive programme for conducting research into the problems of foreign trade in respect of export-oriented industries.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Institute has conducted market surveys in selected commodities such as tea, jute and engineering products in Iran and Iraq, Chemical and pharmaceutical products in Saudi Arabia and Iran and cotton textiles in Australia.

(c) Yes, Sir. Besides three comprehensive courses already undertaken, the Institute has recently started a ten month Diploma Course in Foreign Trade and another course in "Techniques of international marketing."

(d) The surveys are necessarily product and market-oriented, rather than mere collection of official statistics, and of direct interest and utility to the sponsoring organisations as well as the present and potential exporters of the products.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the varying elasticity of India's exportable goods may I know whether Government has fixed some criteria in terms of which the earlier policy of export subsidy and import duty has now been revised, if so with what results?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The results will be forthcoming in the coming few months. The policy as such has not been revised. The policy still continues to be to maximise the exports.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that the developing countries have always a surplus of capital goods, may I know whether India is now in a better position to deal with developed countries or developing countries; if so, what will be the new market which will be opened out for our exports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In view of the new developments taking place very fast in India we are today in a better position to conserve in the first instance by import substitution very large amounts by not importing such things which we were importing in the past. Regarding deve'oped countries, we have also developed so that we can send our machinery and capital goods to countries of Africa and Asia in terms of the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

Shri B. K. Das: As an effect of devaluation and our new export policy, are we finding difficulty in having any new market in any country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No; on the contrary it will help us to find new markets.

Shri Tyagi: Could the hon. Minister give this House some idea of the amount of adverse trade balance this year up till now and how it compares with the adverse balance last year?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the first four months after devaluation, as I have already told the House earlier, it has been somewhat more unfavourable to the extent of 100 million dollars, but we hope to make that good in the coming few months when things get more stabilised.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In the statement it is said that the Institute has conducted market surveys in selected commodities such as tea, jute, engineering products, chemical and pharmaceutical products and cotton textiles. Are these surveys with reference to the markets that have some potential for us in the future or are these with reference to the markets that we already have? May I also know whether anything is being done to keep the markets that we already have so that they do not go out of our hands?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is exactly the position. The first step is to maintain the markets where we have already a foothold. The second step is to expand the foothold where the foothold is not adequate and the third step is to explore new markets where we have no foothold at all.

Shri Alvares: While conceding that the first four months after devaluation have registered a drop in our export earnings, the Minister expressed the hope that in future things may get more stabilised. May I know what are those precise factors that will get stabilised and that will boost on the exports of this country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Firstly, all export duties have been rationalised so that exporters and importers know where they stand. Secondly, all the rupee contracts have been revalued whether they are in respect of East European countries, Burma, Ceylon or Canada. Further, export assistance schemes have been further announced on 16th August, so that things are picking up and we expect better trends of production due to import liberalisation which will give us larger volumes of goods than were hitherto available.

Import of Staple Fibre

*513. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 548 on the 19th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since completed the investigation regarding the issue of licences for the import of staple fibre involving Madhusudan Gordhandas of Bombay;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) the names of the parties who have been found to be guilty of violations of Government regulations and the punishment imposed on these parties; and

(d) the reason for the inordinate delay in taking action against the parties concerned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Investigation has been completed in respect of all the parties involved. The following seven mills are being prosecuted. In addition, prosecutions have also been launched, as abetters, against M/s. Madhusudan Gordhandas and M/s. Dhanraj Mills for offences under Section 5 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947:—

(1) M/s. Shree Sitaram Mills, Bombay.

(2) M/s. The New Great Eastern Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Bombay.

(3) M/s. The New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bombay.

(4) M/s. J & P Coats India Ltd., Bombay.

(5) M/s. The Indore Malwa United Mills, Bombay.

(6) M/s. Lakshmi Vishnu Cotton Mills, Sholapur.

(7) M/s. Bradburry Mills Ltd., Bombay.

Further, M/s. Madhusudan Gordhandas & Co. are also being prosecuted under Section 420 of the I.P.C.. The cases are yet to be decided by the Court.

2. Regarding the remaining 46 mills and the 3 officials involved, the investigations which have been completed are being examined by the Legal Advisers with a view to launching prosecution against such of them as are found culpable on the basis of the available evidence.

3. It can be seen that there has been no avoidable or inordinate delay because all these investigations against all these mills, officials and parties have been already completed within a period of 12 months and very soon prosecutions against the remaining would be launched wherever possible. In addition, departmental action would also be completed soon against the officials involved.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली बार मैं ने सदन के सभापटल पर कुछ कागजात रखे थे मुझे इत्तिला मिली है कि आपने उन को मंत्री महोदय के पास भेज दिया है। एक उस में से पत्र था जो मधुसूदन गोवर्धन दास कम्पनी ने लक्ष्मी विष्णु कौटन मिल्स लिमिटेड को लिखा था। उस में निम्न वाक्य है :

"Since then, as the matter has now been amicably settled with

the various Government Departments like the Textile Commissioner, the Joint Chief Controller of Imports, Special Investigation Branch of Police, the Bank of Tokyo, Customs and other Central and State authorities, it has been agreed to release the frozen goods, imported on our behalf against the above mentioned licences."

यह 25 जनवरी का पत्र है जो मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है :

"In addition, prosecutions have also been launched, as abetters, against M/s. Madhusudan Gordhandas and M/s. Dhanraj Mills for offences under Section 5 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act,. . . ."

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मैं ने यह मामला 25 मार्च को उठाया था। यह पत्र जिसमें सैटिलमैंट की बात है वह 25 जनवरी का है। इस में अभी कहते हैं कि प्रासीक्यूशन शुरू किया है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मधुसूदन गोवर्धनदास के खिलाफ किस दिन प्रासीक्यूशन लांच किया गया कानूनी ढंग से ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : कानूनी ढंग से उन का प्रासीक्यूशन लांच किया गया सितम्बर की 26 तारीख को जब कि सारे कागजात . .

श्री मधु लिमये : कौन सा साल ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सुनो, सुनो।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह गरम क्यों हो रहे हैं ? मैं ने साल पूछा है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सुनो तो सही।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सुन रहा हूं साल मैंने पूछा था।

Shri Manubhai Shah: He has no patience to listen. On 26th September 1966 prosecution has been launched against Madhusudan Gordhandas. The matter is *sub judice*. All the police investigations have been completed, as I stated in the main answer.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब बात साफ़ हो गई ना कि 25 जनवरी का पत्र है कि सैटिलमैंट हो रहा है और 25 मार्च को मैंने सवाल उठाया था और प्रासीक्यूशन यह सितम्बर में लांच कर रहे हैं। मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या शुरू में भ्रष्टाचार के मामले को लेकर टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर या ज्वाएंट चीफ़ कंट्रोलर के दफ्तर में जो अफसर हैं उनके खिलाफ़ कोई प्रासीक्यूशन शुरू किया गया और कुछ रहस्यमय कारणों से उसको वापिस लिया गया या दबाया गया और फिर अब आप कहते हैं मेरे प्रश्न के जवाब में नम्बर 2 में :

"Regarding the remaining 46 mills and the 3 officials involved, the investigations which have been completed are being examined by the Legal Advisers with a view to launching prosecution against such of them as are found culpable on the basis of the available evidence."

अब मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसके पहले शुरू में भ्रष्टाचार के मामले को लेकर कोई प्रासीक्यूशन शुरू किया गया था या शुरू करने का इरादा था और बाद में कुछ रहस्यमय कारणों से उसको दबाया गया या वापिस लिया गया ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : पहली बात तो यह कि यह बात ग़लत है कि मेम्बर साहबान ने यह ज्वाएंट रेड किया उसके बाद में इनवैस्टिगेशन शुरू की गई . . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने इनवैस्टिगेशन नहीं पूछा मैंने प्रासीक्यूशन पूछा था।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जोश सिसिन नाऊ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनको जवाब पूरा तो कर लेने दीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह मिसलीड क्यों करते हैं ? वह मिसकोट न करें । मैं उन्हें मिसकोट नहीं करने दूंगा । उन्होंने इनवैस्टिगेशन की बात को शुरू किया जबकि मैं ने पूछा प्रासीक्यूशन के बारे में ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सुनो, सुनो ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इनवैस्टिगेशन नहीं प्रासीक्यूशन के बारे में बतलाइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने अपनी बात पूछ ली अब क्या उन्हें उसका जवाब देने का हक नहीं है ?

श्री मधु लिमये: मिसकोट क्यों करते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । मिसकोट कहां हो गया ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: For the information of the hon. Members of the House I have to explain that investigations were made against this firm and other defaulting people as soon as the goods were caught by customs, much before anybody in this House or outside raised this matter Investigations of such a character take some time. It took almost 12 months. So, it will not be to the credit of any individual Member to say that prosecutions were launched after he raised the question here. As soon as the investigations were completed, prosecution was launched and further prosecution will be launched against any person, whatever his place may be, when the further investigations prove that he is culpable. Now, regarding the officers, no prosecution was earlier launched. Therefore, the question of withdrawal does not arise. The matter regarding the three officials is what I have stated in the statement. Investigations have been completed and police is consulting the Legal Adviser. As soon as we get the legal advice, necessary action will be taken against any high or low official who is found culpable.

Shri Ranga: A good one year it has taken.

Cost of Imported Newsprint

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*514. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the precise effect of devaluation of the rupee on the cost of imported newsprint;

(b) the average rise in the cost of production of newspapers on this account; and

(c) the relief, if any, given to the newspapers against this rise in the cost of production?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

As the S.T.C.s contracts with the foreign suppliers stipulate prices in terms of pound sterling, U.S. and Canadian dollars, the price of newsprint has approximately gone up by 57.5 per cent in terms of Rupees as a result of devaluation of Indian Rupee.

It is not possible for the Government to indicate the average rise in the cost of production of newspapers on account of increase in the price of newsprint as a result of devaluation. It varies from newspaper to newspaper.

Consequent on devaluation, the price of imported newsprint has gone up by about Rs. 400/- per metric tonne. The Government have abolished the customs duty of Rs. 50/- and Regulatory duty of Rs. 70/- per metric tonne. Even after the abolition of these duties, the price of imported newsprint has gone up by about Rs. 280/- per metric tonne.

The following measures have been taken to afford relief to the newspapers:—

(1) A surcharge of 10 per cent on Government advertisement had been accepted by the Government.

(2) Government has agreed to allocate foreign exchange of two million dollars out of US Aid Non Project Loan for import of additional newsprint. As availability of newsprint from U.S.A. appeared to be uncertain Government have allocated foreign exchange of two million Canadian dollars under Canadian Development Loan Assistance for the import of additional newsprint of about 16,000 m. tonnes in lieu of two million US dollars under US Aid Project Loan.

(3) The import duty and regulatory duty on imported newsprint have been abolished.

Shri S. C. Samanta: This statement says that the price has gone up by Rs. 400 per metric tonne and to Rs. 280 per metric tonne even after Government's abolishing the Customs duty and regulatory duty. May I know whether suggestions have come newspaper organisations to give more relief; if so, what were their suggestions?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They have asked for total abolition of the surcharge which is not possible. No further relief is contemplated.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether attempts are being made to import newsprint from countries where there will be rupee payment?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Generally, the traditional countries with whom we have arrangements are Canada, the Scandinavian countries and the East European countries. With all the countries negotiations have been completed and the supplies are coming.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement it appears that Government is not in a position to indicate the average rise in the cost of production of newspapers but it also says that it varies from newspaper to newspaper. Could I know from the hon. Minister how the cost of production varies from newspaper to newspaper if that is so?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The cost of production in this country in this field and in others is generally higher than in most of the developed countries. Therefore, it is true, our cost being high, people like to have more imported newsprint but we are trying to utilise it through allotments in a *pro-rata* manner.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बतलाया कि और कोई रिलीफ़ देने की गुंजाइश नहीं है लेकिन स्टेटमेंट यह कहता है :

"The following measures have been taken to afford relief to the newspapers:—

A surcharge of 10 per cent on Government advertisement had been accepted by the Government."

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह 10 परसेंट की रिलीफ़ देने के बावजूद जो इम्पोर्टेड न्यूजप्रिंट की प्राइस 280 रुपये मीट्रिक टन बढ़ गई है तो क्या जैसा कि न्यूजपेपर्स के लोगों ने मांग की है उस पर सरकार द्वारा विचार करके और उन्हें राहत पहुंचाने की कोई संभावना है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सरचार्ज का टोटल एलीकेशन मुमकिन नहीं है और आगे कोई अन्य रिलीफ़ देने के बारे में नहीं सोचा जा रहा है।

Shri Ranga: Has any study been made either by the Government or did they receive any report from the newspapers' association as to the price rise made for all these newspapers and also in their advertisement

tariffs as a consequence of devaluation and may I know whether any complaint has been received or representation made to the Government that the circulation has gone down or the total revenues from advertisements are going down because of the increase in the advertisement tariff?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the hon. Member rightly points out, there were so many representations and if he kindly goes through these three measures which we have taken, he will find that they mean a major portion of the relief. Import duty and regulatory duty of newsprint have been abolished so that that burden goes. Then, a surcharge of 10 per cent on Government advertisements has been accepted so that their revenue will increase. As regards their circulation going down, we have increased the quantum of newsprint to be imported totally; so, the circulation will go up and not come down.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि इस समय न्यूजप्रिंट की जो हमारी आवश्यकता है उसका कितना हिस्सा हम अपने देश के अंदर पैदा करते हैं और कितना हिस्सा हम बाहर के दूसरे देशों से यहां मंगाते हैं इस के साथ क्या यह अफसोस की बात नहीं है कि हमारे सारे देश में एक भी पेपर टैकनोलाजी का कालिज नहीं है जहां कि पूरे तरीके से पेपर की टैकनिकल ट्रेनिंग देश के नवयुवकों को दी जा सके और कब तक इस प्रकार के कालिज की कमी पूरी कर दी जायेगी।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इसमें कोइ कालिज का सवाल नहीं है। अब जिस चीज के वास्ते मैटीरियल हमारे मुल्क में न हों उसकी बाबत खाली रोने-पीटने से कुछ नहीं बनता है। हर मुल्क में हर एक चीज नहीं बन सकती। माननीय सदस्यों को यह चीज समझनी चाहिये कि न्यूजप्रिंट के लिये रा मैटीरियल हमारे यहां नहीं पैदा होता बाकी और मुल्कों में और चीजें नहीं होती हैं तो हम अपने यहां न पैदा होने वाला रा मैट्रीयल बाहर पैदा होने वाले देशों से मंगाते हैं और वह उनके वहां न पैदा होने वाला रा मैटीरियल हमारे देश में मंगाते हैं फिर भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश इस बात की जा रही है कि जितना भी संभव हो सके अपने यहां इस रा मैटीरियल की कैपेसिटी को बढ़ाया जाय।

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : जिस वक्त अवमूल्यन हुआ था उस वक्त सरकार ने यह घोषणा की थी कि अवमूल्यन के बाद मूल्य नहीं बढ़ेंगे, और अगर बढ़ गये तो सरकार उस को बर्दाश्त करेगी? अभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि 10 प्रतिशत अधिभार सरकार सहन करती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस से ज्यादा अधिभार सहन करने की भी कोई गुंजाइश है। क्या कर्मचारियों की तरफ से उनके एजेंटों ने कोई इस तरह की बात लिख कर दी हैं। या इस में और कोई गुजाइश नहीं है। अगर इसमें कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है तो क्या सरकार उसको बढ़ाने के लिये कुछ कर रही है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : पहले तो यह बात है कि कोई इस तरह का आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया था कि जितने दाम बढ़ेंगे उतना हिस्सा सरकार वहन करेगी।

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : यह पेपर्स में आया था।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वह दूसरी चीजों के लिये है जैसे कि गेंहूं है, चावल है। उस के लिये कहा गया था कि सरकार बर्दाश्त करेगी और कर रही है? लेकिन जहां तक न्यूजप्रिंट या दूसरी चीजों का सवाल है, कभी सरकार ने ऐसा आश्वासन नहीं दिया है। हम ने सिर्फ यह किया है कि चूंकि न्यूजप्रिंट इंडस्ट्री बड़ी इम्पार्टेंट

इंडस्ट्री है इस लिये न्यूजपेपर्स के दाम इस देश में अधिक न बढ़ सकें इस संबंध में जितनी रियायत दी जा सकी वह दी गई है।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the impending elections and facilities being provided for candidates and parties, a number of applications have come to the Government for sanction of new newspapers. May I know if provision is there for newsprint to the papers that may be sanctioned for the coming years, particularly for the election period?

Shri Manubhai Shah: For the election period, already we have announced liberalisation of quota, specifically for that purpose. About new newspapers, in the Constitution the policy has been laid down clearly that all small newspapers are allowed to come. Whether it is a sizeable quantity which is required for the industry or the newspapers, we take a second look at it and whatever is possible, is being permitted.

Dr. Saradish Roy: It is stated in the statement that to render relief to the newspapers, 10 per cent surcharge is provided in government advertisement. In view of the fact that most of the papers, which do not share the views of the Government, are not provided with government advertisement, may I know what sort of relief is meant for them, i.e., for the newspapers which do not subscribe to the views of the Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: To the extent that they do not get advertisement, we cannot help. To them import relief and other reliefs from surcharge and regulatory duties have been provided.

Dr. Saradish Roy: Because they do not subscribe to the views of the Government, they cannot get this relief. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That will be a different question altogether.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know how far the efforts of the Government to reduce the gap between indigenous manufacture and import of newsprint have been successful?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That does not arise out of this question because here the question is what relief we are giving since devaluation. The gap will be a continuous process.

Shri Maheswar Naik: I want to know this because we are spending so much of foreign exchange on import of newsprint.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

National Coal Development Corporation

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*515. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Coal Development Corporation will be split up into four or five self-contained units to better its performance;

(b) if so, the number of such units to be created; and

(c) when this division will take place and where the Headquarters of each unit will be located?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Metals (Shri S. A. Mehdi): (a) The question of the reorganisation of the National Coal Development Corporation is under examination.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Since this is still under consideration, do I presume that the Government is satisfied with the working of this Corporation which was a losing concern for some time?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: Government is considering decentralisation of this

because of the expansion of the Corporation anticipated and the growth in the working of the Corporation. The working of the Corporation, of couse, is constantly under examination.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I would like to know whether Government have also considered this aspect as to what would be the financial implications in splitting the Corporation into 4 or 5 units.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: It is expected that all these units will be expending something like Rs 40 to 50 crores in each area, if it is considered more viable to give them more powers and decentralise the thing.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that there are so many organisations in the Ministry which are dealing with development of coal? May I know whether, instead of decentralising, the organisations will be reduced to one organisation?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): The idea is that the National Coal Development Corporation at its headquarters will have primarily a planning and supervising organisation with the utmost devolution of authority to the constituent units which we are trying to create in zones—we are trying to create viable units for collieries in each of the zones.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जितने जोन्स बनाये जा रहे हैं या जोनल यूनिट्स बनाये जा रहे हैं उन के अलग अलग हैडक्वार्टर होंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं, काम के मुकाबले में नहीं बल्कि पांच या छः जगह जो अलग अलग हेडक्वार्टरस बनाये जा रहे हैं उन की वजह से, कि खर्च में कितनी वृद्धि हो जायेगी ?

Shri S. K. Dey: The headquarters are already there. We have the area general managers. But what is happening now is that the authority is vested at Ranchi which is the headquarters of the NCDC, and, therefore, there is very little initiative that can be exercised under the present system of the zonal units. What we want to do is to see that adequate powers are vested in the zonal units. It does not increase the operational expenses in any significant measure.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: He says that it does not increase the expenses in any significant manner. But my question is what the expenses are. It may be insignificant, but what is the increase?

Shri S. K. Dey: It has already been stated in the answer to the main question that the whole question is under examination. We have not yet effected the change that we have indicated there. The whole question is under review and we shall find out whether the return expected from this reorganisation will be commensurate with any additional expenditure that we may have to incur before we take a final decision.

Dr. M. M. Das: In the Third Five Year Plan, the target of the NCDC was 18 million tons per year. Now it appears that the organisation has not been able to reach near the target. Do Government think that as a result of the proposed reorganisation the organisation will be able to show a better performance?

Shri S. K. Dey: It was not the fault of the corporation that they did not reach the target. In fact, the biggest difficulty that has been faced by this corporation is that it had to cut down drastically its activities because the demand for coal did not grow as rapidly as was anticipated at the time the NCDC came into being at enormous cost.

Dr. M. M. Das: Is it an indirect admission that our planners were wrong?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम को जो लाभ पहुंचा है या उस ने जो मुनाफा कमाया है तो कहीं

यह तो नहीं हुआ कि हजारों की संख्या में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनकी छंटनी कर के या उनकी तनख्वाहें कम करके काफी पैसा कमाया हो और जो स्थाई कर्मचारी थे उन की जगह पर टेम्पोरेरी लोग रख लिये गये हों।

श्री सैं० ग्र० मेहदी : जो कुछ माननीय सदस्य ने कहा मैं उस को नहीं मानता कि इस की वजह से कारपोरेशन मुनाफा कमा रहा है। जहां तक रिट्रेंचमेंट वगैरह का सवाल है जिस के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है, यह बातें हर साल देखी जाती हैं और जसी जरूरतें होती हैं उनके हिसाब से किया जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि रिट्रेंचमेंट इस तरह से किया गया ताकि मुनाफा ज्यादा दिखलाया जा सके।

श्री सैं० ग्र० मेहदी : ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

Shri R. S. Pandey: In regard to the modernisation of the collieries, may I know whether a team from the World Bank had visited this country some time back, and if so, the suggestions made by that team and whether it is true that some funds were also allotted for this purpose, and if so, the result thereof?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: About Rs. 13 crores were given by the World Bank for modernisation and they were utilised in the last Plan. There is no other loan expected now and we do not have any further scheme at present.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government have taken into account the fact that the NCDC undertook unit nature of deep mining and because it is a new venture it has had to surmoun enormous difficulties, and as such whether Government feel that reorganisation should not be mixed up with setting up the organisation but reorganisation should only mean rationalisation and not splitting up?

Shri S. K. Dey: Yes, the assumption made by the hon. Member is correct.

State Trading Corporation

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*516. **Dr. M. M. Das**:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main object, for which the State Trading Corporation was set up, has been changed from export promotion into import promotion;

(b) whether it is a fact that during the year ending the 31st March, 1966, the total export of the Corporation was Rs. 16·74 crores, whereas the total import was to the tune of Rs. 98·71 crores; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the decline in the exports by the Corporation during recent years?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No, Sir.

(b) During the financial year 1965-66 the total exports of the Corporation amounted to Rs. 17.03 crores. Imports during the corresponding period were of the order of Rs. 80·19 crores.

(c) From 1.10.63, the trade of minerals was transferred to the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation newly formed for the purpose of handling the export/import of minerals and metals. The total value of exports by the S.T.C during the financial year 1963-64, when the bifurcation took place, was to the extent of Rs. 38.62

crores which comprised direct exports of Rs. 19·30 crores and including Rs. 10.42 crores of exports of minerals pertainnig to the period 1.4.63 to 30-9-1963. Thus, the direct export of the S.T.C, excluding those of the minerals, during the financial year 1963-64 was Rs. 8.88 crores. This gradually rose to Rs. 13.12 crores in the financial year 1965-66. There has been a gradual rise in the exports as is evident from the exports in 1965-66 as compared to the earlier years.

Dr. M. M Das: From the statement I find that the reply to part (a) of the question is 'No'. But from the reply to parts (b) and (c) of the question I find that the export figure is much below the import figures. From these two sets of figures we find that export promotion has not been emphasised, that is to say, our export has been coming down and our imports, so far as this particular organisation is concerned, are going up. And yet the hon. Minister says that the emphasis and the main object of this organisation is regarding export promotion.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member seems to have misread the figures. The first set of figures is consolidated for both the corporations when they were combined. If he sees the analytical figures in the reply to part (c) of the question, he will find that the exports have risen from Rs. 8.88 crores to Rs. 13.12 crores, that is to say, over the years, the STC exports have increased and not decreased It is true that compared to exports, the imports are larger. That is the whole situation of the country, not with respect to this corporation alone. So, the basic principle of this corporation still remains and will continue to remain so, namely to promote more and more exports.

Dr. M. M. Das: The STC is handling a large part of the imports on behalf of the Government of India, and some of these items are very important and they are practically enjoying a monopoly in them. It is alleged and it has come to our notice that the price of these imported items in the market is very high and the organisation is making an unduly high profit. May I know from the hon. Minister whether this is a fact?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The facts are that if these scarce commodities were left to private trade and muck-raking and blackmarketing, the high profits would have gone to a few individuals at the cost of the consumer. Therefore those high-profit-yielding items are canalised through this corporation. They had a reasonable profit to the price and then sell; certainly, the prices are higher than the landed cost but they are much lower than what they would have been if they would have been left to the few private traders.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : कुछ समय पूर्व मंत्री महोदय ने वक्तव्य दिया था और वह अखबारों में भी निकला था कि डिवैल्युएशन के फलस्वरुप हमारे देश का जो एक्सपोर्ट है वह बहुत गिर गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसका असर क्या इस पर भी पड़ा है जिसके बारे में हम पूछ रहे हैं ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि वक्तव्य में इन्होंने बताया है :

"During the financial year 1965-66 the total exports of the Corporation amounted to Rs. 17.03 crores.

But towards the end of the statement it has been said:

"This gradually rose to Rs. 13.12 crores in the financial year 1965-66."

यह जो 17 करोड़ है और तेरह करोड़ है इसके अन्तर का क्या कारण है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : : मैम्बर साहब ने सुना नहीं जो मैंने कहा है । सतरह करोड़ जो है वह दोनों कारपोरेशंज का कम्बाइंड है उस साल में । उसके बाद दोनों का बटवारा

हुआ और एक नई कारपोरेशन एम० एम० टी० सी० बनी । उसकी वजह से यह फर्क हो गया है । एस० टी० सी० की एक्सपोर्टस 8.88 करोड़ से बढ़ कर 13.12 करोड़ हो गई है ।

मैम्बर साहब ने कहा है कि मैंने एक वक्तव्य दिया था जिसको उन्होंने पढ़ा है और जिस में मैंने यह कहा था कि डिवैल्युएशन से एक्सपोर्ट घटा है । इसको मैं करेक्ट करना चाहता हूं । ऐसी बात नहीं है । फैक्चुअल पोजिशन यह है कि पिछले चार महीनों में एक्सपोर्ट घटा है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : पिछले चार महीनों में घटा है तो इसका मतलब यही होता है कि डिवैल्युएशन के बाद मैं चाहता हूं कि सही उत्तर दिया जाए ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : दोनों को कोनेक्ट करना गलत है । हकीकत में कितने महीने में हमें देना पड़ता है इंटरनेशनल ला के नीचे कि क्या एक्सपोर्ट हुआ वह एक बात है और मिनिस्टर के वक्तव्य को एट्रीब्यूट करना कि इस वजह से हुआ है वह गलत है ।

Shri Alvares: What is the proportion of the exports through the STC and the MMTC to the total exports of the country? May I know whether Government have any measures in mind to increase the proportion of the exports through the STC and the MMTC?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I have said, it is our continuous objective. . .

Shri Alvares: What is the present proportion of the exports through the STC and the MMTC to the total exports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The total exports of the country were in pre-devaluation terms, round about Rs. 825 crores of which Rs. 100 crores were being handled by the MMTC and the STC. As and when bulk items suitable for canalisation are thrown up we do try to take them up. But at the same time, the scope for expansion of the foreign trade of this country is so enormous that neither the private sector nor anybody else has to worry about what expansion takes place in the public sector or *vice versa*. Both have honourable scope and a very scope in this country.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: The hon. Minister has given us the figure of the total exports of the STC. It is surprising that when even one textile concerned exports something like Rs. 5 crores worth of goods here we have the STC exporting only to the extent of about Rs. 18.94 crores. May I know whether this is because the STC handles goods for exports to certain countries only and not all the countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The principle and policy laid down by the hon. House is that we go in for the main bulk commodities like iron ore, manganese ore through the State Corporations. Regarding merchantile goods like textiles referred to by the hon. lady Member, they are, firstly, items already traditionally handled by the private sector. We do not interfere with that because they are highly complex subjects of subjective dealing. Secondly, the exports in these sectors also of the STC are increasing. Therefore, it would be wrong to compare one export house's performance with the performance of an overall body which has quite a different objective altogether.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: I said that in comparison to the size of STC, the quantity which is exported is very small. I gave the example of one concern merely to show that one concern does an export business of Rs. 5 crores worth whereas the total export of STC on which we spend so much of money are only of the order of Rs. 18 crores odd.

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is not correct because through the STC,

MMTC and other corporations we have exported goods worth more than Rs. 120 crores.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is it true that the real object of the STC is to perpetuate itself and to oblige its friends?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, entirely wrong.

Shri Ranga: It is a monopoly. Congress Company.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: One of principles is that essential commodities should not be handled by the private trade. May I draw his attention to one foreign-exchange earning commodity, human hair, where the Devasthanam is in correspondence with the STC but they are not able to offer them an attractive price whereas the private sector could do the same? Will the Minister go into this question and see that this is handled by STC itself?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have gone into this question very elaborately. Previously, the private trade got less than Rs. 20 lakhs. In the current year, we have earned Rs. 1 crore. Both the Devasthanams are fully satisfied and they are looked after by the two State Governments and the Commissioner General for Charities. The Chief Ministers and the Cabinets of both State Governments are fully satisfied. In a few private traders agitate and act contracy to their own interests, one cannot help.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is it a fact that in recent months the exports from these two Corporations, the STC and MMTC, have tended to stagnate, and whether an indiscriminate increase in import licences which are being very liberally granted of late has led to a lot of difficulties in respect of foreign exchange without any corresponding benefits?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I understood the question, on the one hand, the hon. Member refers to the two Corporations. On the other, he referred to general import licences. I will take them separately.

As far as the export and import of the two Corporations are concerned, they have gone up and not down during the last four months. So it will not be correct to say that the exports through either the STC or the MMTC or the other State Corporations have gone down; they have gone up.

Regarding imports, the same is the position. But as regards imports, liberalisation is very much faster in the private sector which really accounts for 90 or 95 per cent of the import trade of the country. This deliberate policy of import libaralisation is to saturate the economy with the raw materials required by industry.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: The policy of Government is to encourage co-operative societies. May I know whether Government will give top priority to co-operative institutions in the issue of import licences?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, and the hon. Member knows it already.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: May I know whether the export of HMT products and other engineering goods is done by STC especially after devaluation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a correct statement. We are trying to dynamise the export of the public sector through some of the public sector corporations, like STC. Watches and machine tools of HMT are now being exported by STC.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मंत्री जी ने हाल ही में एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट के विषय में एक किताब हम लोगों को दी है। उस किताब से मालूम होता है कि जिन चीजों को हम एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं, हमें उन की कीमत 60 फीसदी से 75 फीसदी मिलती है और

जो चीजें हम इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, उनकी कीमत हमें 100 रुपये के बजाये 125 रुपये देनी पड़ती है, क्योंकि उनकी कीमत बढ़ गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उस किताब में जिन चीजों के इम्पोर्ट का जिक्र किया गया है, सरकार उन में से किन किन चीजों का इम्पोर्ट बन्द कर रही है, ताकि हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बढ़े और किन किन चीजों का एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जो चीज हिन्दुस्तान में बनती हैं और जो हिन्दुस्तान के लिए जरूरी नहीं हैं, हम उन सबका इम्पोर्ट काट रहे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम जो चीजें निर्यात करता है, उन में से बहुत सी चीजें ऐसी हैं, जिन को व्यापारी काफी सस्ते दाम पर देता है और निगम काफी महंगे दाम पर देता है ; यदि हां, तो जिस प्रकार सरकार उस व्यापारी को एरेस्ट कर लेती है, जो किसी चीज को ज्यादा मुनाफा कमा कर बेचता है, उसी प्रकार क्या सरकार ने निगम को भी काफी ऊंचे मूल्य पर चीजें बेचने के आरोप में गिरफ्तार करने की कोशिश की है और क्या इस भ्रष्टाचार की जांच करने की कोशिश की है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : निगम तो बहुत ईमानदारी से काम करती है और उस में भ्रष्टाचार का ऐसा कोई सवाल नहीं है। जहां कोई केस आता है, उस को हम फौरन पकड़ते हैं। जहां तक दाम का सवाल है, जिन चीजों का मुनाफा इस मुल्क में बहुत है, हम उन को चैनलाइज करते हैं और उन का थोड़ा मुनाफा लेते हैं, ताकि वे ग्राहकों को वाजिबी दाम पर मिले और मुनाफा किसी एक व्यक्ति को मिलने के बजाये कम्यूनिटी के पास जाए।

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Export Incentives Schemes

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*517. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the export incentives schemes which have been allowed to continue or have been newly started after devaluation; and

(b) the present position regarding the balance of payments position?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The measures adopted to help and develop exports in the post devaluation period have been outlined in the statement placed on the Table of this House on the 16th August, 1966.

(b) The latest figures published by the Reserve Bank of India show India's foreign exchange reserves including gold as Rs. 428·19 crores at the end of August, 1966. The current level of reserves is approximately Rs. 405 crores.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बता सकती है कि इस समय हम विदेशों को सब से ज्यादा किस का निर्यात कर रहे हैं ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Jute goods, iron ore, textiles, sugar, tea, cashew, fish products etc.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय स्वयं जानते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान में इस में इस वक्त इतने कम्बल इकट्ठे हो गए हैं कि हिन्दुस्तानी उन को ओढ़-पहन नहीं सकते हैं। उन की कीमत काफी बढ़ गई है, इस लिए हम लोग उन को नहीं ले सकते हैं। गांधी आश्रम और खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन में इतने कम्बल पड़े हुए हैं कि हिन्दुस्तानी उन को खरीद नहीं सकते है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार उन कम्बलों को बाहर भेजने का क्या इंतजाम कर रही है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जो चीजें यहां बिकने की हैं, वे यहां ही बिकेंगी । वे कम्बल कोई बाहर के लिए नहीं बने हुए हैं। हम उन को बेचने के लिए सब मदद कर कर रहे हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उन का क्या होगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हम उन को रीबेट दे रहे हैं और सब मदद कर रहे हैं ।

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In view of the fact that declarations were made that there was going to be a boom in exports after devaluation, and the fact that the Minister has just said that our foreign exchange figures have some down further, I would like to know what Government is doing in regard to increasing of exports about which there was so much talk, and when they anticipate that there will be change in the trend of adverse balance of trade. What is the reason for all this?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Presently because of the 4 month slack season there was reduction in exports.

Shri Tyagi: Why?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I gave all the reasons—post-devalution steps, making of agreements, bringing rupee to become a stable currency, export duties rationalisation, new export promotion assistance programmes which have now been finalised. Now, we hope the exports will pick up in the coming months.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि हम जूट गुड्ज को एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हम थाईलैंड से जो जूट इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं, वह किस भाव पर कह कर रहे हैं और इंडिजिनस जूट का भाव क्या है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : थाईलैंड की जूट का दाम हम को आज ज्यादा देना पड़ता है । हम को 57.5 परसट ज्यादा दाम देना पड़ रहा है । इस वजह से हम ने थाई मास्टा को 250 रुपये पर टन और पाकिस्तानी जूट को 500 रुपये पर टन की सबसिडी दी है । मुझे यह कहने में आनन्द होता है कि जूट इंडस्ट्री ने जो मांग की थी, उस को हम ने अभी कल ही स्वीकार किया है कि 31 मार्च, 1966 तक थाई जूट या पाकिस्तानी जूट की जो जो शिपमेंट इस मुल्क में आयेगी, उस को यह सबसिडी एक्सटेंड की गई है ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it a fact that the Indian Jute Mills Association is pressing for further reduction of the export duties on finished goods and if so what is the reaction of the Government to that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The reaction of the Government had been indicated to the industry that while we had already decided yesterday as I said, to extend the subsidy of Rs. 250 per tonne to Thai Masta and Rs. 500 to Pakistani jute for shipments taking place on or before 31st March 1967, we are not going to change the export duty.

श्री शिव नारायण : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि हम किन किन चीजों को एक्सपोर्ट करते है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि एच० एम० टी० की घड़ियां जिस दाम पर बाहर बेची जाती है, उसी दाम पर वे इस देश में क्यों नहीं बेची जाती है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अगर माननीय सदस्य फारेन एक्सचेंज दें, तो उन को भी देंगे ।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो लक्सरी की चीजें पहले इम्पोर्ट की जाती थी, उन में से किन किन को बन्द किया गया है, ताकि हमारा इम्पोर्ट कम हो और एक्सपोर्ट ज्यादा हो जाये ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : डीवैल्युएशन के बाद मैं ने जो रेड बुक रखी थी, माननीय सदस्य उस में बहुत से ऐसे आइटम्ज देखेंगे जिन का इम्पोर्ट बन्द कर दिया गया है । उन में कई किस्म की स्टाल प्राडक्ट्स, कई किस्म के केमिकल्ज और फाइबर्ज हैं । वह बहुत बड़ी फैहरिस्त है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैक्स्ट क्वेस्चन ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह बहुत इम्पार्टेन्ट सवाल है, जिस का सम्बन्ध किसानों के हित से है । सरकार बाहर से जूट इम्पोर्ट कर के यहां की प्राइस को डिप्रेस कर रही है । इस तरह उस ने जूट के दाम को 60 रुपये मन से 40 रुपये मन कर दिया है ।

Industrial Policy Resolution

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*518. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 811 on the 2nd September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the last Industrial Policy Resolution has not been implemented and the backward areas and States have not been given adequate facilities, which has caused greater industrial imbalances; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). It was envisaged in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 that in order that industrialisation may benefit the economy of the country as a whole, it was important that disparities in levels of development between different regions should be progressively reduced. It was further envisaged that various facilities like power, transport, water may be provided in the various regions so that a balanced and coordinated development of the industries takes place in each region of the country. A number of measures were envisaged during the Plan periods to achieve those objectives. The various measures included:

(i) The location of public sector industrial projects in comparatively backward areas, within the constraints imposed by the overall techno-economic considerations;

(ii) The establishment of 'Industrial Areas' in backward regions to provide basic facilities like power, water and communications and to develop factory sites and offer them for sale or on long lease to prospective entrepreneurs;

(iii) Preferential consideration to backward areas in licensing industrial projects in the private sector; and

(iv) Promotion and development of industries through the initiative and assistance of State Industrial Development Corporations.

Due to the various measures taken, there has been a wider diffusion of industrial projects all over the country.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that while determining the location of industry certain essential factors have to be taken into account, how does the Government propose to help the so called backward areas to surmount those handicaps?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It is true that in the selection of industry certain technical and economic considerations are there and they have to be kept in mind as far as possible. So far as the public sector undertakings

are concerned, we try to see that the backward areas are accommodated as far as possible from the list of locations of some of the public sector undertakings in the States, one can see that in every State some public sector undertaking has been located. Apart from the development of backward areas and creating industrial base or estates for which provision had been made in the Third Plan so far as licenses to the private sector is concerned, that also is kept in mind.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Has any scientific survey been made to see whether the difference between the backward and developed areas have been accentuated or narrowed down?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It cannot be accentuated because every area gets due consideration and therefore it is being narrowed from time to time.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मंत्री महोदय ने जो विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा है, उस में उन्होंने औद्योगिक अक्षमता को दूर करने के कुछ उपाय बताये हैं, जिन को कार्यान्वित किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश राष्ट्र का पांचवां हिस्सा है, लेकिन सार्वजनिक औद्योगीकरण में वह सब से पिछड़ा हुआ है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्र में कौन से प्रान्त ऐसे हैं, जो औद्योगीकरण में सब से बढ़े हुए हैं और कौन सब से कम हैं? जो कम हैं उनकी तरक्की करने के लिए, उनकी औद्योगिक क्षमता की कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया है जिससे कि निकट भविष्य में औद्योगिक विषमता दूर हो जाय?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: So far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, during the fourth Plan period, it is proposed to have as many as six public sector units.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : श्रीमन्, मेरा यही सवाल नहीं था, मेरा और भी सवाल था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाकी तो और आप को ज्यादा मालूम होगा कि कौन ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ है, कौन कम पिछड़ा हुआ है?

श्री मौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर देते हुए यह बताया कि जिस समय वह कोई भी इंडस्ट्री लगाते हैं उस समय दो तत्वों का ध्यान रखते हैं, दो विशेषताओं का ध्यान रखते हैं, एक तो टेकनिकल ऐडवाइजर्स उस क्षेत्र में उस उद्योग के लिए मशविरा देते हैं, सिफारिश करते हैं या नहीं और दूसरे वह बैकवर्ड एरिया है तो उस को तरजीह दी जाती है। तो इन दोनों ही बातों को ध्यान में मैं रखते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश के ही बारे में मैं पूछना चाहूंगा क्योंकि एक माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा उस का जवाब साफ नहीं आया। उत्तर प्रदेश में एक प्रधान मंत्री बनाये जाने के कारण, हमेशा यह रिश्वत मिलती रहती है और उत्तर प्रदेश इस देश में उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में सब से पिछड़ गया है, तो पहले उत्तर प्रदेश उद्योग के लिहाज से पिछड़ा हुआ है या नहीं और दूसरे ऐसी बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित की जा सकती हैं, जिस के लिए कि कई बार टेकनिल ऐडवाइजर्स ने ऐडवाइस भी किया है लेकिन वह नहीं लगाई गई हैं, तो इन दोनों के बारे में उत्तर जानना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश बैकवर्ड की लिस्ट में आता है या नहीं आता है इंडस्ट्रीज के सम्बन्ध में और दूसरे जो टेकनिकल एडवाजर्स जैसे घड़ी के बारे में और बहुत से उद्योगों के बारे में सिफारिशें आ चुकी हैं, उन को ध्यान में रखते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योग को क्यों नहीं बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): I do not think there is one occasion where a technical team recommended the location of a plant in Uttar Pradesh and the Central Government rejected it. Today, we have at Hardwar, the heavy electrical complex, whose total capacity is about Rs. 100 crores. A little nearby,

in Rishikesh, we have the drugs factory. Then in Allahabad we are locating projects in respect of the structurals etc. With regard to the location of a tractor unit, we have already taken a decision that it will be at Ramnagar, near Banaras. We have already announced in this House that one unit of Hindustan Machine Tools is going to be located in Uttar Pradesh. There is already one fertiliser project in Gorakhpur. So many things are coming up. It is not that Uttar Pradesh is so backward.

Shri R. Barua: Regional disparity in the matter of industrialsation has become wider and wider and this has led to tendencies which are likely to disturb the political climate of the country. May I know whether in the fourth Five Year Plan, the Government will take up any specific measure to counteract this tendency?

Shri Bibhudhendra Misra: I have already said that we are keeping the industrial policy resolution in mind and are following it.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: I am very much surprised by the statement of the hon. Minister. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that the per capita value of industrial production in Andhra Pradesh is 10.1, Assam 10.4, Bihar 19.7, Gujarat 56.7, Madras 29.6, Maharashtra 86.0, Mysore 22.4, Orissa 14.7, Punjab 18.2, Uttar Pradesh 9.2. Therefore, even now, may I know whether the Government are serious at least to narrow down these disparities among the various states and whether there is any proposal with the Government to appoint a Commission to go into the industrial development of various States and see that the needs are satisfied?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: There is no need to appoint a separate Commission. The Planning Commission is very well aware of the various factors with regard to the industrial development in various States. My hon. friend was referring to the State of Andhra Pradesh. In the second Five Year Plan, they spent Rs. 1.7 crores; in the third Plan, we have spent Rs. 46.99 crores. Therefore, we have taken into consideration all these factors.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether even in the so-called advanced States, there are some backward areas and some forward areas, such as in Bihar? In Bihar, North Bihar is backward; It is a backward area. May I know whether the Government have thought of establishing any industry in North Bihar so that the imbalance of that area may be compensated?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: This has been decided by the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission has taken up this matter with the various State Governments, so that in deciding their own projects within the State sector they should give preference to the backward areas.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The feeling is deepseated throughout the country and expression was given to it the other day by Shri Govinda Menon as is being given now on behalf of various other States that lack of diffusion and increase in concentration has led to an increase in the backward areas and the impoverishment of the already backward regions. May I know, whether the Government propose to, or has already considered, the feasibility of setting up a special cell to examine the inequalities which have actually been accentuated, on the figures of the Government themselves, and to reduce these inaqualities and create a better diffusion of economic power?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I have already said that the Planning Commission is constantly looking into the question. Apart from that, in the Ministry of Industry also, we have asked for special officers to look into this.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that there is no

need to appoint a Commission because the Planning Commission will look after these things. But from the newspapers we learn that the Planning Commission is liquidating itself: two members are retiring and two others are expected to resign. So, what is the alternative for him except to appoint a Commission for this?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: By merely two members retiring or two members leaving the Planning Commission, the Planning Commission does not liquidate itself. Men may come and men may go, but the Planning Commission will go on for over.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I point out and also ask the Minister whether the provisions in the industrial policy resolution stipulated that as far as possible public sector units would be set up in backward areas, and does it not conflict with the later deviation from the same industrial policy resolution in respect of allowing private foreign capital to participate in public sector units? What I want to know is, if private sector foreign capital is also to participate in the public sector units in violation of the industrial policy resolution the foreign collaborators will naturally have their own views on the location of those industries. Will it not contradict the earlier provision that the backward areas should be encouraged?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: It does not contradict, even though there is participation by the private capital in public sector proects; after all, in the matter of location of the projects, the ultimate decision will be that of the Government.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: You have violated that one part.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: No, Sir. (*Interruption*).

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह फोर्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान की किताब में मैं पढ़ रहा हूं जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश सब से पिछड़ा हुआ प्रोविंस समझा जाता है जहां कि 56 लाख आदिवासी हैं, उस में पर कैपिटा इनकम 11.0 है। बाकी जगह आन्ध्र प्रदेश और दूसरी जगहों का अभी बताया था लेकिन नम्बर आफ वर्कर्स वहां वन थाउजेंड की पापुलेशन में 5.7 है जबकि महाराष्ट्र में 22.8 है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अब अपना सवाल करें।

श्री बड़े : तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट इंडस्ट्री के लिए लाइसेंस दिया गया था लेकिन वह सीमेंट इंडस्ट्री स्थापित नहीं हुई, फर्टिलाइजर की इंडस्ट्री स्थापित नहीं हुई, तो शासन का क्या इरादा है वहां की पर कैपिटा इनकम बढ़ाने के लिए वह क्या करना चाहते हैं और फोर्थ प्लान में कोई बड़ी इंडस्ट्री प्राइवेट सेक्टर या पब्लिक सेक्टर में वहां खोलना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: During the second Plan period, in the public sector, the Government of India had invested Rs. 236.9 crores in Madhya Pradesh. In the third Plan, it was Rs. 230 crores. Apart from this, only yesterday I was stating that a paper and pulp corporation is going to be set up, a paper and pulp unit, in Dandakaranya in Madhya Pradesh. The Cement Corporation in the public sector has already taken a decision to locate one cement plant in Madhya Pradesh.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में बड़ी दोस्ती है लेकिन उसका कोई लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस औद्योगिक नीति की प्रस्तावना के अन्तर्गत यह तय हुआ था कि पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश जहां पिछड़े हुए वर्ग के लोग रहते हैं उन के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए प्रयत्न किया जायेगा। मध्य प्रदेश में एक स्कूटर फैक्ट्री

और ट्रैक्टर फैक्ट्री के लिए प्रस्ताव किया गया सरकार की तरफ से लेकिन ट्रैक्टर फैक्ट्री को यह कहकर कि वह अवधि के पहले अप्लीकेशन नहीं आयी इसलिए उस को रिजेक्ट कर दिया, यह नीति तो ठीक नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बंध में ऐसी अप्लीकेशंस जो आपके पास पड़ी हैं उनके लिए क्या कर रहे हैं ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: So far as the tractor factory is concerned, the location has been decided as Ramnagar near Wardha. With regard to the scooter factory, the matter is still under consideration.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : मैं तो रह गया, श्रीमन् । असली पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका हरियाणे का है, जहां कुछ भी नहीं है । पहले पंजाब खाता था और हम को कुछ नहीं मिलता था । हमारा ध्यान ज्यादा से ज्यादा होना चाहिये ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Enquiry into Matunga and Ladpura Railway Accidents

***519. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final inquiries into the Matunga and Ladpura Railway accidents on the 13th and 19th June, 1966 respectively have been concluded;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the preventive, punitive and corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken in consequence of the Inquiry Reports?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Statutory enquiries into both these accidents have since been conducted by the Commission of Railway **Safety.**

(b) According to the provisional findings, both these accidents were due to the failure of railway staff.

(c) A case has been registered by the Police in connection with the accident at Matunga. Suitable disciplinary action has also been intiated against the staff held responsible for the accident.

In the case of Ladpura accident, the Police have launched prosecutions against the station staff who were on duty at the time of the accident.

Such of the recommendations, made by the Commission of Railway Safety, which were *prima facie* acceptable, have been accepted and implemented or are in the process of implementation by the Railways. Other recommendations which require detailed examination are receiving attention.

Issue of Licences

***520. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that **Rs.** 320 crores worth of licences have been issued this year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that normal licensing totals approximately to **Rs.** 40 crores;

(c) whether Government still feel that certain specific areas of shortages remain;

(d) whether the same amount of foreign exchange allocation will have to be provided next year or whether the raw materials will be substituted from internal efforts;

(e) whether Government have made any plan as to how much will be covered by import substitution; and

(f) whether it is a fact that several licencees are now saying that they may find it difficult to use their licences due to shortage of rupee funds?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The total value of import licences issued for the year 1966-67 up to the 30th

September, 1966, is Rs. 680.11 crores, as compared to Rs. 639.72 crores for the whole of the year 1965-66.

(c) There will be no shortages as far as the priority industries which account for about 3/4th of the total industrial production are concerned.

(d) and (e). It is proposed to meet in full the legitimate requirements of priority industries in the coming year as well. The actual requirement of foreign exchange for this purpose will depend on the trends in production in priority industries and also on the extent to which domestic production of raw materials and components is able to replace imports. Due care will be taken to ensure that domestic production replaces imports wherever possible.

(f) It is expected that with the improved resources position of the banks, the working capital needs of industries would be adequately met.

Priority Industries

*521. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange that has been made available to the Priority Industries and how it compares with the foreign exchange given to these industries during the last five years;

(b) the export earnings which these Industries used to give from year to year during the last five years, and what is the estimated increase in the context of this additional foreign exchange made available to them;

(c) what additional employment will be possible because of this special treatment given to these Industries; and

(d) the prices of the products of these Industries from time to time during the last five years, and what shortfall in the prices is anticipated as a result of this needed foreign exchange made available to these Industries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The foreign exchange allocation for the year 1966-67 would be about twice that of the allocations during 1965-66 and about 25 per cent to 30 per cent higher than the previous four years.

(b) to (d). The export earnings for these industries during the last 5 years are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

1961-62 . . .	3,82,66.8
1962-63. . . .	3,82,38.3
1963-64 . . .	4,08,76.9
1964-65 . . .	4,38,30.9
1965-66 . . .	4,39,28.2

It is too early to assess the impact on exports, additional employment and prices as a result of the import policy for the current year.

गांवों में लघु तथा मध्यम दर्जे के उद्योग

*522. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी को ध्यान में रखते हुए छोटे अथवा मध्यम दर्जे के उद्योग गांवों में खोलने की योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री संजीवैया) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) भारत सरकार गांव में बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए अनेक प्रकार की कार्रवाई कर रही है । ग्रामीण औद्योगिक बस्तियों की स्थापना, योजना आयोग द्वारा 1962 में स्थापित ग्रामीण उद्योग आयोजना समिति के अधीन चुनी हुई परियोजनाओं का गहन विकास तथा उन्नति की स्थापना करने के बारे में की गई उल्लेखनीय कार्रवाई इस प्रकार है :—

1. **औद्योगिक बस्तियां :**

तीसरी योजना की अवधि में 216 और अधिक औद्योगिक बस्तियों के लिए स्वीकृति

दी गई थी जिससे तीसरी योजना की अवधि के अन्त तक स्वीकृत बस्तियों की कुल संख्या 336 हो गई। इनकी स्थापना ग्रामीण, अर्द्ध ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में की जायेगी। इनमें से योजना के अंत में 198 बस्तियां चल रही थीं।

अब तक पूरी हुई 283 औद्योगिक बस्तियों में से 125 की स्थापना शहरी क्षेत्रों (50,000 से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले) 99 अर्द्ध शहरी क्षेत्रों (5000 से लेकर 50,000 की जनसंख्या तक) तथा 59 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों (5000 से कम जनसंख्या वाले) में की गई है। 28 और ग्रामीण औद्योगिक बस्तियां बनाई जा रही हैं।

इन शहरी, अर्द्ध शहरी और ग्रामीण बस्तियों में लगभग 3700 कारखाने चल रहे हैं जिनमें 54600 से अधिक व्यक्तियों को काम मिला हुआ है। ग्रामीण रोजगार पर इन बस्तियों का क्या असर पड़ा है इसका पता लगाना कठिन है।

2. ग्रामीण औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं :

ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना के कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य, जो 1962-63 में शुरू किया गया था, चुने हुए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योगों का गहन विकास करना है। यह कार्यक्रम प्रारंभ में 45 परियोजना क्षेत्रों में शुरू किया गया था। इससे निकलने वाले परिणामों का प्रयोजन यह था कि इससे विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में फैली बेरोजगारी और उस बेरोजगारी की समस्याओं को हल करके गैर कृषि क्षेत्रों में रोजगार की सुविधाएं देने के लिये अवसर दिलाने के बारे में अनुभव प्राप्त हो सकेगा। 1965-66 में रांची, भिलाई, दुर्गापुर और भद्रावती की बड़ी औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के निकट 4 और क्षेत्र बढ़ा दिये गये है। कार्यक्रम बनाने और उसे कार्यान्वित करने का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों का है। परियोजना कार्यक्रम तैयार करने से पहले परियोजना क्षेत्रों का तत्काल प्रारंभिक सर्वेक्षण किया गया जिससे विकास की संभावनाओं और गुंजाइश का पता लगाया जा सके। विकास का कार्यक्रम वास्तव में 1964-65 के दौरान अमल में लाना शुरू किया गया था।

3. उन्नति केन्द्र :

चौथी योजना में ग्रामीण और अर्द्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में कुछ उन्नति केन्द्रों का चुनाव करने का प्रस्ताव है। लघु उद्योग सम्बन्धी चौथी योजना के उप दल ने सिफारिश की है कि इन उन्नति केन्द्रों का काम केवल औद्योगिक क्षेत्र तक ही सीमित न रखा जाय और इस बात के सम्मिलित प्रयत्न किये जायें जिससे विकास कार्यक्रम, कृषि, उद्योग, निर्माण, सार्वजनिक निर्माण कार्य, तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण, समाज-कल्याण आदि के कार्य का भी पता लगाया जाय, समायोजत किया जाय तथा इन पर ध्यान दिया जाये। बड़े गांव और छोटे नगरों को उन्नति केन्द्रों के रूप में चुना जा सकता है और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उनका विकास किया जा सकता है बशर्ते कि इन स्थानों में आगे निर्माण करने की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हों।

4. लघु एककों की स्थापना करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने की दृष्टि से ऋण गारंटी योजना नामक एक योजना चालू की गई है। इस योजना के अधीन लघु उद्योगों को प्राप्त सुविधाएं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थित लघु एककों को भी उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं। औद्योगिक सहकारी समितियों को उपलब्ध वित्तीय अथवा अन्य सभी सहायता ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थित इसी प्रकार की समितियों को समान रूप से उपलब्ध है।

5. राज्य सरकारों को इसके अलावा प्रतिवर्ष ऋण और अनुदानों के रूप में लघु उद्योगों को विकास के लिए इकट्ठी राशि केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में दी जाती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निधियों का कोई भी योजनावार वर्गीकरण नहीं किया जाता और

राज्य सरकारों को इस बात की स्वतंत्रता रहती है कि वे अपनी योजनाओं के लिए इस प्रकार दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता का इस्तेमाल अपनी-अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार कर सकते हैं। इस प्रकार राज्य सरकारों को इस बात की स्वतंत्रता रहती है कि वे उन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जिनमें बेरोजगारी की समस्या हो, लघु एककों के विकास के लिए अधिक धन इस्तेमाल कर सकती है।

निर्यात नीति

*523. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार निर्यात नीति में और परिवर्तन करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन परिवर्तनों का स्वरूप क्या है ; और

(ग) उस से क्या लाभ होगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Trade with Pakistan

*524. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Pakistan have lifted the ban on their trade with India, reciprocating Indian gesture; and

(b) if so, the trade and commerce relations between the two countries at present?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The trade between India and Pakistan is at standstill at present and cannot be resumed unless **Pakistan** also lifts the ban on trade with **India.**

Reinstatement of Railway Employees

*525. **Shri Priya Gupta:**
Shri Alvares:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on a judgement of Supreme Court dated 5th December, 1963, Rules 148 and 149 of Indian Railway Establishment Code Vol. I, have been declared *ultra vires* and all employees discharged on that score shall be deemed to be reinstated; and

(b) if so, the number of such employees who were discharged or whose services were terminated till the Supreme Court's Judgement and the number of those who have been reinstated and those who still remain to be reinstated, with the reasons for not reinstating them so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The Supreme Court, in their Judgement dated 5th December, 1963, declared Rule 148(3)|149(3) of the Indian Railway Establishment Code, Volume, I, *ultra vires* of constitutional provisions, so far as permanent Railway servants are concerned. It is, therefore, not correct to say that all Railway servants whose services were terminated under the above rules shall be deemed to have been reinstated in service as a result of the Supreme Court's judgment. The matter was examined by the Government and it was decided that only such of the ex-employees, who apply for reinstatement and can have themselves reinstated within the limits of law should be considered for reinstatement, i.e. those railway servants whose services were terminated within a period of six years backwards from the date of Supreme Court's

judgment viz. after 5th December 1957.

(b) The services of 248 persons were terminated under the above rule from 5th December 1957 till the Supreme Court's judgment. Out of these, 210 applied for reinstatement, and orders of reinstatement were issued in respect of all the 210.

Industrial Capacity

*526. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the industrial capacity in the country is being utilized at present; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make full use of the same?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) In the case of major industries such as cement, sugar, paper, iron and steel, and certain items of electrical equipment such as motors and transformers, installed capacity is being utilised more or less fully. There are however, certain idustries, mainly some of the newer engineering and chemical industries and those dependent on scarce imported raw materials such as non-ferrous metals or sulphur where current production is well below capacity.

(b) Several measures have been taken to enable greater utilisation of existing capacity. The more important ones are:

(i) Provision of foreign exchange on the basis of full requirements for a six-monthly period in respect of 59 priority industries which account for nearly three-fourths of industrial production.

(ii) Continued efforts to substitute imports by domestic production of raw materials, components and spares.

(iii) Measures to assist exports with a view to improving the availability of foreign exchange, so as to enable adequate foreign exchange provision for manufacturing industry.

Coal Prices Study Group

*527. **Shrimati Vimla Devi:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the Report of the Coal Prices Study Group;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made in the Report; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the recommendations?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) to (e). The Study Group has submitted its Report in respect of the West Bengal-Bihar coalfields. Its Report on the Outlying, Assam and Andhra Pradesh coalfields is still awaited.

The main recommendations made by the Study Group in respect of the West Bengal-Bihar coalfields are as under:—

(i) an increase in price of 20 paise per tonne for all grades of coking coal (except grade HH) and all grades of non-coking coal (except grades II and III);

(ii) an increase in price of 37 paise per tonne for all grades of coal both coking and non-coking, for a period of one year only to compensate the industry for payment of bonus in respect of the accounting year 1964 under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; and

(iii) levy of a cess of Re. 1/- per tonne on all grades of coal to generate funds for financing additional investment in the coking coal sector.

The recommendations of the Study Group are under examination by the Government.

Import of News-Print

*528. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:**
Shri Sudhansu Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has signed an agreement for the import of an additional 10,000 metric tons of newsprint with V|o Exportles, Moscow;

(b) the foreign exchange required for the same;

(c) whether the State Trading Corporation has already concluded agreements for the import of newsprint from some other countries during the year 1966-67; and

(d) if so, the total newsprint actually required in our country?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation entered into agreement on 28th October 1966 with V|O Exportles, Moscow, U.S.S.R. for the import of 10,000 metric tons of news-print reels valued at Rs. 112.84 lakhs during January—June, 1967 at the rate of £53.07.6 per metric ton gross for nett CIF landed main Indian ports.

(c) The State Trading Corporation has already concluded agreements for the import of newsprint from other countries as under:—

	Metric
1. Canada (conmercial Imports)	25,000
2. Canada (Colombo Plan Aid)	7,660
3. Canada (Canadian Development Loan Assistance)	15,267
4. Scandinavian Countries	3,453
5. U.S.S.R. (including 10,000 m. tons recently signed)	55,000
6. Czechoslovakia (including additional 2,000 metric tons)	8,000
7. Poland (including additional 2,000 m. tons)	4,000
8. G.D.R.	1,000
*9. USA under US Aid Non-Project Loan.	5,263

*The total quantity to be imported under US Aid Non-Project Loan is 20,921 m. tonnes. The State Trading Corporation has re-issued the tender for the balance quantity of 15,653 m. tonnes.

In addition, 5,000 m. tons of glazed news-print is imported under free foreign exchange from 'general areas' for which no agreement is signed by the State Trading Corporation.

(d) About 2 lakh tonnes, Sir.

Allotment of Scooters to Government Employees

*529. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Alvares:
Shri Daji:
Shri Warior:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Umanath:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Biren Dutta:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri M. V. Swamy:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri **Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bade:
Shri Omkar Singh:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to relax the restriction of pay-limit of Rs. 350 so as to make the low-income employees residing in distant areas eligible for allotment of scooters from the Government quota; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, some lower-priced vehicles like the Pearl Yamaha and the Vicky Moped have been included in the Central Government quota for allotment to low-income employees.

Export of Wood to Japan

*530. **Shri Firodia:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Japanese Team which visited India recently has expressed the hope that India would be able to sell wood to Japan to the tune of Rs. 75 lakhs per year for their pulp industry; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to achieve it?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Mr. D. Hasegawa, a Japanese national visited India in January 1966, and evinced interest in the export of timber from India to the extent of Rs. 60 lakhs.

(b) Detailed proposals are awaited from Mr. Hasegawa.

Export of Art Silk Cloth

*531. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri C. M. Kedaria:
Shri S. L. Verma:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether no export policy has been laid down so far for the export of art silk cloth;

(b) the total stock of art silk cloth lying in the godowns of merchants and manufacturers; and

(c) what incentives, if any, have been provided for the export and manufacture of this commodity?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). Exports of art silk fabrics are freely allowed. There is no restriction on such exports. However, Government are not preparing any scheme of assistance for these exports. The State Trading Corporation is examining whether it can help to organise exports of art silk fabrics. However, even such an arrangement would take considerable time. Therefore, Government have been advising the art silk weaving industry to make their best efforts to export their fabrics on their own.

Some accumulations in stocks of art silk fabrics have taken place. But the exports were hardly 5 p.c. of the annual production and as such an reduction in exports of these fabrics cannot be a major factor for such accumulation. The main cause of accumulation is general slackness in offtake of consumer goods including textiles of all types.

Import of Newsprint

*532. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 712 on the 26th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that an importing agent who charged more than the C.I.F. rate contravened the conditions of the letter of

authority as well as the Rules and Regulations under Import Trade Control Act;

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking action against the importing agent; and

(c) whether the Chief Controller of imports is empowered to permit the sale of newsprint imported on behalf of a licence holder to some other party without the concurrence of the licence-holder ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Letter of authority is only an enabling document authorising its holder to operate upon a licence on behalf of the licensee, and is issued at the specific request of the licensee. The letters of authority are issued subject to the following conditions and the question of taking any action against the holders of letter of authority arises only when there is a contravention of any of these conditions:

(i) the person or concern in whose favour the letter of authority is issued will act only as an agent of the licensee and the goods imported shall be the property of the licensee both at the time of clearance through the customs and subsequent thereto. The licensee will have to ensure that the goods, on importation, will be delivered to him and shall not be disposed of otherwise. The licensee shall not cause or permit the holder of letter of authority to dispose of the goods.

(ii) the holder of the letter of authority shall clearly indicate on all the relevant customs documents including the triplicate copy of the customs Bill of Entry that the goods have been imported by him on behalf of the licensee. This endorsement will be duly attested by the customs authorities.

(iii) the holder of the letter of authority shall not, under any circumstances, be entitled to any quota licence or quota certificate on the basis of such imports.

(c) Under the Import (Control) Order, 1955 the CCI & E is empowered to make directions for the sale of imported goods where on the importation of any goods or at any time thereafter, he is satisfied, after giving a reasonable opportunity to the licensee of being heard in the matter, that such goods cannot be utilised for the purpose for which they were imported.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheets for J & K Govt's. Ceramic Unit in Kathua

*533. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 420 on the 12th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Jammu and Kashmir Government has since submitted its report to Government about the misuse of galvanised corrugated sheets allotted to it for a Ceramic Unit in Kathua;

(b) whether import licences/imported goods, such as Copper and Zinc, have also been misused by the above group of firms;

(c) whether the Ceramic factory has since gone into production; and

(d) if not, the action taken against the firm under the Companies Act, Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, or any other Law?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We have no information regarding misutilisation of imported items like Zinc and Copper by the Ceramic Unit at Kathua.

(c) The construction work of Ceramic Factory stated in 1961-62. Although the trial production of sanitary fittings at this unit started towards the end of 1963, the work was stopped in May, 1965.

(d) With regard to part (a) above the matter has been referred to the C.B.I. for investigation.

Indo-Nepal Trade Talks

***534. Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Nepalese trade talks have been concluded;

(b) if so, the nature of the conclusions reached; and

(c) whether any precise and definite assurance has been given that Indian goods exported to Nepal would not be re-exported to any other country?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). During the recent visit of the Prime Minister to Nepal, matters relating to Indo-Nepal Trade were also discussed between the representatives of the two Governments. It was decided to continue the discussions, for which purpose a delegation from India is expected to visit Kathmandu in the second half of December, 1966.

(c) HMG Nepal have assured that they would continue to take all necessary steps as far as feasible to ensure that goods exported by India to Nepal are not re-exported to other countries.

लाइसेंस देने की प्रक्रिया

*535. श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री वासुदेवन नायर :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई कम्पनियां स्थापित करने को प्रोत्साहन देने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का लाइसेंस देने की प्रक्रिया में और ढील देने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ढील दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय किए जाने की संभावना है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री संजीवय्या) : (क) से (ग) सरकार ने हाल ही में 29 और उद्योगों को उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के लाइसेंस देने वाले उपबन्धों से मुक्त कर दिया है । इस सम्बन्ध में 14 नवम्बर, 1966 को सदन में दिये गये वक्तव्य की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है ।

Surplus Employees in Iron and Steel Controller's Office

***536. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 700 employees of the Iron and Steel Controller's Office, Calcutta have been declared surplus to requirement after the Raj Committee Report; and

(b) if so, the steps so far taken by Government to provide them with equivalent alternative jobs?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). No, Sir. So far only 111 employees have been declared surplus. All of them have been found equivalent alternative employment in other Government Departments/Offices.

Railway Zones

***537. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative railway kilometrage, size of personnel and labour force and the areas of different zonal railways;

(b) the hiatus between the biggest and the smallest zone in the Railways;

(c) whether any zonal reorganization and rationalisation has been considered and implications evaluated; and

(d) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A statement showing the route kilometrage of the area served by and the number of staff employed on the open line of the eight Railway Zones prior to the formation of the South Central Zone on 2nd October, 1966 is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7422/66]. Consequent on the formation of the ninth Zone the route kilometrage of the Southern and Central Railways has been readjusted between the three zones, namely, Central, South Central and Southern and the particulars of route kilometrage, area served and the number of staff in respect of each of these readjusted Zones are also indicated in Part B of the Statement.

(c) and (d). The workload on each Zone and its impact on the functional efficiency of the Zone are under constant review in the Railway Ministry. Organisational changes like the setting up of a zone are considered whenever undue strain is noticed on any particular zone due to increase in workload.

Raw Materials supply to Rourkela Steel Plant

*538. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rourkela Steel Plant is facing the problem of supply of raw materials, such as iron ore, coal, sulphuric acid and manganese ore, after so many years of its commissioning;

(b) whether this has affected the production in the plant;

(c) if so, to what extent; and

(d) whether the problem has since been solved?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). The Rourkela Steel Plant experienced some difficulties last year in procurement of iron ore and menganese ore. These were overcome and there was no short fall in production.

Due to shortage of foreign exchange and overall world-wide shortage of sulphur the Rourkela Steel Plant could not secure is full requirement of sulphuric acid and production was affected to some extent.

(c) The approximate loss was 24,000 tonnes of production.

(d) The difficulties regarding sulphur still persist. However, apart from meeting the requirements by imports to the extent possible, the Steel Mill has been asked to investigate the feasibility of using substitutes for sulphuric acid.

Price of Automobiles

*539. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri D. J. Naik:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the representatives of automobile and ancillary industries was recently called to discuss means for improving the standard, increasing production and reducing the prices of automobiles;

(b) if so, the main observations made and decisions taken at the meeting; and

(c) the steps taken in the light thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The Automobile Division of the Directorate General of Technical Development had called a meeting of the Automobile and Ancillary manufacturers with Government on the 4th and 5th October, 1966 to assess the progress made by individual units in indigenisation, import substitution, Standardisation, and ancillary development.

(b) The various components which were still being imported by the vehicle manufacturers were reviewed in detail with a view to expediting the process of import substitution to the fullest extent possible.

Both the vehicle and ancillary manufacturers were asked to standardise the components to the utmost extent practicable without prejudice to quality and performance, to accelerate the development of manfacturers of the ancillaries required and to expedite the indigenisation of the vehicles with a view to reduce the foreign exchange expenditure on the import of components/raw materials.

The manufacturers' attention was drawn to the fact that complaints were being received about the quality of vehicles and it was brought home to them that they should assume full responsibility for putting in the market vehicles of acceptable standards which should cover items of their own manufacture as well as bought-out ancillary items. The need to stabilise the selling prices of their vehicles was also impressed upon them.

The importance of the manufacturers fostering more useful and cordial dealer/customer relations and aftersale service was emphasised.

(c) Necessary follow up action for early implementation of the various decisions taeken has been initiated by the Directorate General of Technical Development.

Loan From Export Import Bank, Washington

*540. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Maurya:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether United States Export Import Bank of Washington has authorised a $12,750,000 loan to the Government of India to finance purchases in the United States of diesel locomotive components for assembly at the Banaras Diesel Locomotive Works;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof;

(c) how it is proposed to be utilised; and

(d) the steps taker or proposed to be taken to manufacture these locomotive components indigenously?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The loan bears interest at 6 per cent per annum and is repayable in 20 semi-annual instalments, commencing on September 15, 1968. Commitment fee of ½ per cent per annum from the date of authorisation of the loan is also payable on the amount of the loan undisbursed.

(c) The loan is proposed to be utilised for covering the foreign exchange cost of acquisition from the United States of America, of components and materials that are not yet available indigenously for the manufacture of diesel locomotives at the Varanasi Works during 1967/68 and related technical services.

(d) Apart from a number of items that are being taken up for manufacture in the Works itself according to a phased programme, steps have also been taken to locate and develop indigenous capacity for the manufacture of a number of items both in private and public sector undertakings and in many cases educational orders have also been placed.

Import of Newsprint

2344. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the new agreement with Japan, Government propose to import more newsprint which could be supplied at a cheaper price to the consumers; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Representation from Licensed Porters|Labourers Sahayak Samiti Ltd.

2345. **Shri Lakhan Das:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Manager, Eastern Railway has received any new representation from the Kiul Junction Licenced Porters/Labourers Sahayak Samiti, Ltd. for handling the parcel contract;

(b) if so, when does the Railway Administration intend to award the parcel handling contract to the above named Co-operative Society; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in giving this contract to the above Cooperative Society?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The financial and other aspects of the Society's request are under examination and a decision will be taken as early as possible.

Railway Employees at Kiul

2346. **Shri Lakhan Das:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration is aware of the new difficulties which the Railway employees at Kiul and such other technically non-urban areas are facing due to lack of adequate foodgrain supplies to fair price shops in these areas; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to mitigate their hardships?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Bihar State Government Authorities have been contacted by the Eastern Railway Administration at the highest level who have assured better supply.

Increase in Transhipment Capacity at various Points North| South of Ganga in Bihar and West Bengal

2347. **Shri Lakhan Das:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have carried out any study of the transhipment problems at Barauni, Bhagalpur, Garahara, Farakka and Monghyr;

(b) whether there is a proposal to develop Samastipur as a Metre Gauge transhipment point for traffic flowing towards the North-West, and expand and allocate the Barauni capacity for traffic flowing towards the North-East; and

(c) if not, what other alternative schemes are being evolved to increase the transhipment capacity at various Points North/South of Ganga in Bihar

and West Bengal in order to handle the increased traffic resulting from the Partition of Bengal and disruption of communications with Assam?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Special study of the Operating problems at the transhipment points at Garhara/Barauni has been undertaken. At Bhagalpur, Farakka and Monghyr, no such special study has been made but the operating problems at these points are tackled as these arise, by the officers responsible on a day to day basis.

(b) Samastipur has been developed as a transhipment point to cater for the transhipment of all loco coal to the extent of 200 broad gauge four-wheeler wagons per month, which were previously handled at Garhara, thus releasing corresponding capacity there for public coal. There is no proposal to develop Samastipur further to cater for public traffic for the North-west region.

(c) To cope with the traffic problems resulting from partition of Bengal, capacities at the various transhipment points handling traffic to North Bihar|Bengal and Assam have been increased considerably. The present capacities of the transhipment points as compared to what these were before partition are shown below:—

	Capacity before partition	Existing capacity
1. Garhara (Mokamehghat before partition)	100	405
2. Bhagalpur .	8	80
*3. Monghyr	8 (from 3-11-56)	15
4. Sakrigalghat .	16	22

*Opened on 3rd November, 1954.

Monghyrghat which is worked by a private contractor has a capacity of 15 wagons and Sakrigalghat of 22 wagons. But the points are underutilised due to the fact that traffic offering has been poor. The movement capacity for destinations North of Ganga in West Bengal and Assam has also been considerably augmented with the opening of Farakka/Khejuriaghat ferry system. Initially, when opened in August, 1960, the capacity was 54 broad gauge wagons which has been gradually increased to the present capacity of 400.

The capacities available at these points|routes have been found to be generally adequate to deal with the extisting traffic offering. Difficulties in clearance of the traffic to Assam, beyond Bongaigaon have eased with the gradual increase of the combined capacities at New Jalpaiguri and New Bongaigaon transhipment points from the initial figure of 100 broad gauge wagons to 150 broad gauge wagons now. Arrangements have also been made to handle another 25 broad gauge wagons at Jogighopa over rail-*cum*-river route arranged with the River Steam Navigation Company and 10 at New Bengalgaon over rail-*cum*-road route through Central Road Transport Corporation.

In view of the through rail link expected to be established between the Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railway systems on completion of the Farakka Barrage project, augmentation of Katihar transhipment point now under consideration, and the measures to ease movements to Assam mentioned above, adequate transport capacity is expected to be created for serving North Bengal and Assam.

Reductions in various Departments of Railways

2546. Shri Rajdeo Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to effect an over-all 10 per cent cut in the annual expenditure on Railways by reducing the strength of officers and staff in the various departments;

(b) if so, the number of the officers as compared to other staff being so reduced according to this measure; and

(c) the number of officers and staff reduced in the Northern Railway Headquarters Office?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No specific percentage of reduction in the annual expenditure of the Railways has been laid down. A total ban has been imposed on recruitment of ministerial staff to administrative offices, the headquarters and divisional and district offices of the railways; even wastages on account of retirement, discharges etc. are not being made up. An immediate review is to be made of the posts in the mechanical and operating departments to take into account changes in requirements due to the progressive substitution of steam by diesel and electric traction, present and proposed. Other steps to reduce expenditure are reduction of the rate of incidentals for internal air journeys, review of the strength of staff in the offices on the basis of yardsticks fixed by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance, periodical maintenance of buildings including minor repairs, white washing etc. only at longer intervals etc. Economy in fuel consumption is also receiving very close attention at various levels of the administration.

(b) and (c). It is not yet known what reductions in number and in expenditure will actually accrue from these measures.

Licences to Manufacture Tractor Trailors

2349. Shri V. V. Thevar: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tractor trailors can be got registered only if they are purchased from the Government authorised companies; and

(b) whether Government propose to give licences to blacksmithy workshops to manufacture the trailors so that they can compete with such registered companies?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Industry 'Trailors' attracts the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and the entrepreneur has to apply either for grant of an Industrial licence or for registration with the Directorate General of Technical Development. However, as the Industry 'Trailors' is now included in the banned list, additional capacity in this field is not proposed to be licensed at present.

Recruitment to the posts of Geologists

2350. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Geological Survey of India, recruits all Geologists through the U.P.S.C. or whether certain posts are reserved for departmental candidates for promotion;

(b) whether employees of the Exploration Wing of the Geological Survey of India are eligible for promotion to these posts; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Under the existing recruitment rules, 25 per cent of the vacancies in the grade of Assistant Geologist (Gazetted, Class II) are filled by promotion of serving departmental officers and 75 per cent by direct recruitment from the open market through competitive examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission.

50 per cent of the vacancies in the grade of Geologist (Junior) (Gazetted Class I) are filled by promotion of serving departmental officers and 50 per cent by direct recruitment from the open market through competitive examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission.

All other vacancies in the Geological posts in the higher grades are

filled by promotion from among the serving departmental officers.

(b) and (c). In the Exploration Wing which is at present manned by officers drawn from the erstwhile prospecting division of the Indian Bureau of Mines, the following categories of posts exist:

1. Superintending Mining Geologist.
2. Regional Mining Geologist.
3. Senior Mining Geologist.
4. Junior Mining Geologist.
5. Petrologist.
6. Assistant Petrologist.

There is no provision in the existing rules for promotion of these officers to higher posts in the Geological Survey of India. These rules were framed primarily with reference to the cadres of Geological Survey of India. The question of integration of the above-mentioned ex-Indian Bureau of Mines posts with the Geological Survey of India cadres and consequential amendment of recruitment rules is under examination.

Coach Attendants Attached to Frontier Mails

2351. Shri Sonavane: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Coach Attendants attached to the Frontier Mails do not get a weekly holiday; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Coach Attendants attached to the Frontier Mail have been classified as "Excluded" on the ground that their work is of an exceptionally light character, i.e., they perform less than six hours' active work in 24 hours. Such staff are entitled to a rest of not less than 48 consecutive hours each month or a rest of not less than 24 consecutive hours each fortnight under the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

सूती धागा मिलें तथा कपड़ा मिलें

2352. श्री कांबले :
श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :
श्री बसवन्त :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सूती धागा मिलें तथा कपड़ा मिलें स्थापित करने के लिये 1964–65 तथा 1965–66 में (राज्य-वार) कितने लाइसेंस जारी किये गये ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने लाइसेंस सहकारी समितियों को दिये गये ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शफी कुरैशी) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये नं० LT–7423/66**]

Non-ferrous Metal Consumption in Maharashtra

2353. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total assessed capacity of non-ferrous metal consumption in Maharashtra State for different metals like copper, zinc, tin, lead antimony;

(b) whether there has been any drastic cut in the non-ferrous metal quota of the Maharashtra State; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Development Commissioner is empowered to interfere or reverse the decisions taken by the State Directorate of Industries on the advice of Raw-Material Advising Committee in Maharashtra State?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The total assessed requirements of various non-ferrous metals as reported in the Non-Ferrous Metals Assessment Survey (1964) for

Small Scale Industries in Maharashtra are as under:

Metal	*Assessed annual requirements* (in metric tons)
1. Copper	14,821.895
2. Zinc	8,179.134
3. Lead	4,055.715
4. Tin	285.337

The Survey did not cover Antimony and information about the assessed requirements of this metal is not available.

(b) and (c). The allocation of non-ferrous metals to Maharashtra as well as other States|Union Territories for small scale industries had been subject to a cut, particularly during the last two years, due to the acute foreign exchange position and consequent reduction in the over-all allocation of non-ferrous metals to the small scale sector. Consequent to the promulgation of the Scarce Industrial Materials (Control) Order, 1965, the regular allocations of non-ferrous metals for the small scale sector for the periods April—September, 1965 and October—March, 1966 were also cancelled.

(d) No, Sir.

Distribution of Non-ferrous Metals

2354. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Development Commissioner has received reports of mal-distribution of non-ferrous metals in the various States and particularly in Maharashtra State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of Copper and Zinc Quotas to Industrial Concerns in Maharashtra

2355. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industrial concerns in Maharashtra State who had been allotted Copper and Zinc Quota under the category "Defence-oriented Industries"; and

(b) the basis on which such concerns were categorised as "Defence-oriented Industries"?

The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning (Shri K. Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). No industrial units borne on the list of the Directorate-General of Technical Development and situated in Maharashtra State have been allotted copper and zinc quotas on regular basis under the Category "Defence-Oriented Industries".

M/s. Sanghvi Metal Corporation

2356. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Supply, Technical Development and Material Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Sanghvi Metal Corporation had received the allotment of Copper in 1964 on the ground of their being manufacturer of industrial quality sheets; and

(b) if so, the reasons for allotting them Copper when such benefit of allotment was meant only for small scale sector?

The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning (Shri K. Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

बक्तियारपुर स्टेशन (पूर्व रेलवे) पर प्लेटफार्म

2357. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बक्तियारपुर-राजगीर लाइन पर स्थित बक्तियारपुर स्टेशन पर कोई प्लेटफार्म नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और यह प्लेटफार्म कब तक बन जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) जी नहीं। पटरी-तल की ऊंचाई का प्लेटफार्म वहां बना हुआ है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

पटना में गंगा नदी पर रेलवे पुल

2358. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने पटना में गंगा नदी पर एक रेलवे पुल बनाने के लिये अपनी मंजूरी दे दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पुल का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है, उस पर कितना व्यय होगा और उसमें भारत सरकार का अंशदान कितना होगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो देरी के क्या कारण हैं और इस पुल के लिये योजना तैयार करने में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) इस क्षेत्र में रेल-यातायात की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए मोकामा के पास वर्तमान रेल-पुल पर्याप्त समझा जाता है।

बक्तियारपुर–राजगीर रेलवे लाइन को बढ़ाना

2359. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बक्तियारपुर-राजगीर रेलवे लाइन को गया तक बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कुल कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है और यह लाइन कब तक पूरी हो जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय करने में देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) नयी लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए सीमित धन होने के कारण केवल ऐसी परियोजनाओं पर ही विचार किया जा सकेगा जो अधिक यातायात पैदा करने वाली बड़ी-बड़ी विशिष्ट योजनाओं से सम्बन्धित हों। इसे ध्यान में रखते हुए, प्रस्तावित रेल सम्पर्क को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में, जिसे अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है, शामिल करने के लिए पर्याप्त उच्च प्राथमिकता मिलने की संभावना नहीं है।

Licences for Import of Industrial and Consumer Goods

2360. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) when the licencing system for the import of industrial and consumers' goods was introduced;

(b) the margin of profit allowed by Government on sale of imported goods from year to year;

(c) whether any assessment or study has been made regarding the

import licencing policy with regard to these goods; and

(d) if so, what are the findings?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) All items including industrial and consumers' goods are subject to the Import Trade Control Regulations except those specifically excluded from the operation of Import Trade Control. The import policy for the current year has already been announced in the Import Trade Control Policy (Red Book) for April, 66—March, 67 as amended from time to time.

(b) In respect of only a few essential items the importers are required to charge the prices fixed for them by the Government. In respect of other items, profit margins are determined by forces of a demand and supply in the market.

(c) and (d). The import policy in respect of each item covered by the Import Trade Control Schedule is reviewed every year after taking into consideration the domestic demand, rated capacity, indigenous production and availability of foreign exchange, and wherever considered necessary, changes in the import policy are made.

Issue of Import Licences

2361. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the parties/firms who got import licences worth over rupees 10 (ten) lakhs year-wise and State-wise from 1960-61 to 1965-66;

(b) the names of the parties/firms which were subsequently blacklisted for non-observance of rules and conditions; and

(c) the losses incurred by Government on account of this?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The State-wise licensing statistics of import licences issued by the C.C.I.&E. organisation are not maintained. Particulars of import licences issued by the office of C.C.I.&E. are, however, published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences", copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) The current list of the parties debarred from obtaining import or export licences has also been published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences" for the week ending 6th and 13th August, 1966, published on the 29th October, 1966 and 21st November, 1966 respectively.

(c) It is not possible to estimate losses, if any, to Government on account of non-observance of rules and conditions by licensees. As such cases are only few, the losses cannot be very significant.

Modernization of Machinery in Textile Mills

2362. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills (State-wise);

(b) the number of such Textile Mills (State-wise) whose machinery is obsolete and out-dated; and

(c) the steps taken to modernise it and the salient features of the modernization Scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library . See* No. LT-7424/66].

Relief to Retired Railway Employees

2363. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received by the Railway Administration from any section of the retired railway employees seeking further relief in the benefits extended to them particulary by way of neutralizing in whole or in part the rising cost of living; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) In regard to pensions of retired employees, the Railway Ministry keep in line with the Ministry of Finance. An *ad hoc* increase was sanctioned in the pensions upto Rs. 200 per month, Civil and Railway, in October 1963, but not thereafter.

Committee to enquire into Lawlessness on Railways

2364. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Special Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of the Minister of State for Railways with the object of going into the causes of lawlessness on the Railways and means of arousing public consciousness in this respect;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee;

(c) how far the Committee has proceeded with the work; and

(d) when the Report of the Committee is expected to be submitted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A 'High Powered Committee' under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State for Railways has been set up to go into all aspects of the working of the Railway Protection Force and policing on Railways.

(b) The composition of the Committee is as follows:—

Chairman

1. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Minister of State for Railways.

Members

2. Sardar Raghbir Singh Panjhazari, Member, Rajya Sabha.
3. Shri Shivram Rango Rane, Member, Lok Sabha.
4. Shri Kamal Nath Tiwari, Member, Lok Sabha.

Members (ex-officio)

5. Shri D. U. Rao, Additional Member Finance, Railway Board.
6. Shri R. Gopalakrishna Iyer, Additional Member Commercial, Railway Board.

Members

7. Shri B. Venkataraman, I.A.S., Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.
8. Shri R. M. Mehta, Joint Secretary & Iegal Adviser, Ministry of Law.
9. Shri S. Balkrishna Shetty, I.P., Additional Director, Central Bureau of Investigation & Special Inspector General, Special Police Establishment, Ministry of Home Affairs.
10. Shri S. N. Aga, I.P.S., Inspector General, Railway Protection Force & Director Security, Railway Board.
11. Shri B. N. Lahiri, I.P. (retired), ex-Inspector General of Police and ex-Inspector General, Railway Protection Force, Railway Board.

Member-Secretary

12. Shri J. Dharmaraj, I.P.S., Dy. Inspector General, Railway Protection Force & Joint Director Security, Railway Board.

(c) The Committee had so far held two meetings, one on 31st October, 1966 and the other on 14th November, 1966. For facility of working, the Committee has been divided into two sub-Committees which have had already six meetings separately.

(d) The report of the Committee is expected to be submitted within 3 to 4 months.

Protection to Industries

2365. **Dr. M. M. Das:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Industries which have been enjoying 'protection' continuously for the last 15 years or more;

(b) the justification for giving protection for such a long time; and

(c) the particulars of such Industries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). Five industries viz., (a) A.C.S.R. & A.A.C., (ii) Cotton Textile Machinery, (iii) Antimony, (iv) Aluminium and (v) Sericulture have enjoyed protection for over 15 years.

Out of the above, the first three industries are being de-protected with effect from 1st January, 1967, on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission contained in its Reports (1966) which have been laid on the Table of the House and are also available in the Parliament Library.

As for the remaining two industries, Aluminium is the only important non-ferrous metal which can be produced in the country, as extensive deposits of bauxite are available. Despite the expansion in the output of the industry, the price disadvantage continues. Schemes for substantial enlargement of existing units and establishment of new undertakings have already been approved by Government and they are expected to be completed in 3 to 5 years. The Tariff Commission, therefore, recommended protection from time to time and the Government accepted those recommendations. The period of present protection will end on 31st December, 1968.

Regarding Sericulture industry, although it has enjoyed protection for the last thirty years, it is still much behind other countries, particularly Japan and further protection is therefore needed to safeguard the interests of a large number of sericulturists who depend upon it as a substantial source of income. Steps are, of course, being taken to place the industry on a scientific footing but it will take time. Taking all these factors into account, the Commission has recommended continuance of protection to the Sericulture industry for a further period of three years ending 31st December, 1969. This recommendation has been accepted by the Government.

Production of Stainless Steel

2366. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) India's total estimated annual requirement of Stainless Steel at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the total capacity of indigenous production as at present and the capacity for which licence has been given;

(c) whether a plant for the production of Stainless Steel is being set up in the private sector in Madras with the Japanese collaboration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) 70,000 tonnes.

(b) Only small quantities of Stainless Steel in ingot from are being produced. Capacity licensed is 71,000 tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Madras Alloys and Stainless Steel Ltd., have been issued a licence to set up a plant in Madras State to manufacture 7000 tonnes of Stainless Steel Sheets per annum.

विदेशी व्यापार संस्था

2367. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
डा० म० मो० दास :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेश व्यापार संस्था ने विदेशी मण्डियों में अब तक किस प्रकार की खोज तथा अन्य काम किये हैं तथा उससे भारत के व्यापार को कितना लाभ पहुंचा है ;

(ख) इस संस्था द्वारा अब आरम्भ किये जाने वाले खोज-कार्य की मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) इसका प्रबन्ध किन प्राधिकारियों के हाथ में है और संस्था का वार्षिक व्यय कितना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) संस्थान ने वस्तु-वार तथा देश-वार आधार पर निर्यात समस्याओं का गहन अध्ययन किया है और इसके सर्वेक्षण परिणाम, वर्तमान तथा संभाव्य निर्यातकों तथा प्रायोजक संगठनों के लिये, प्रत्यक्ष रूप से अभिरुचिकर तथा लाभकारी हैं ।

(ख) संस्थान ने हांग कांग, सऊदी अरब, घाना तथा जम्बिया में चुने हुये रासायनिक तथा भेषजीय उत्पादों, काफी, मानव निर्मित रेशों, तम्बाकू, इंजीनियरी उत्पादों आदि के सम्बन्ध में बाजार-सर्वेक्षण प्रारम्भ कर दिये हैं ।

(ग) संस्थान के प्रबन्ध के लिये उत्तरदायी प्राधिकारी एक शासी निकाय है जिसमें संस्थान के अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष, महानिदेशक, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नामित पांच व्यक्ति तथा संस्थान द्वारा निर्वाचित 9 व्यक्ति हैं ।

वार्षिक व्यय नीचे दिया जाता है :—

	लाख रु०
1963–64	1.11
1964–65	5.85
1965–66	10.69
अप्रैल 1966 से 31 अगस्त 1966	7.86

झांसी–माणिकपुर सेक्शन पर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी

2368. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
डा० म० मो० दास :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य रेलवे के झांसी-माणिकपुर सेक्शन पर यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या यात्री गाड़ी को जो इस समय एक तेज यात्री

गाड़ी के रूप में चल रही है, पुनः साधारण यात्री गाड़ी में बदलने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह प्रस्तावित परिवर्तन कब से किया जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) 523 डाउन/522 अप झांसी-मानिकपुर सवारी गाड़ियों का चालन-समय 30 मिनट कम करके 1 जून, 1966 से उन्हें तेज सवारी गाड़ियों में बदल दिया गया है। इस परिवर्तन में रास्ते के किसी भी स्टेशन पर उनका ठहरना समाप्त नहीं किया गया है और इस आशय की कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है कि इन गाड़ियों को तेज सवारी गाड़ी बना दिये जाने के फलस्वरूप यात्रियों को किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई हुई है। इन गाड़ियों को फिर साधारण सवारी गाड़ियों में बदलने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Textile Mills

2369. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the names of the textile Mills and other industrial units whose Management has been taken over by Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 since the coming into existence of this Act; and state:

(a) how many of these Units became profitable again under Government Management and were then returned to private management;

(b) whether Government intend to introduce an amending Bill for taking over the assets of these Companies; and

(c) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). The following textile mills and other industrial units have been taken over by the Government under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

Cotton Textile Mills

1. M/s. Model Mills Nagpur Ltd., Nagpur.
2. M/s. Mewar Textile Mills, Bhilwara.
3. M/s. R.S.R.G. Mohta Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., Akola.
4. M/s. Pratap Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., Amalner.
5. M/s. Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills Ltd., Rajnandgaon.
6. M/s. India United Mills Ltd., Bombay.
7. M/s. Muir Mills Ltd., Kanpur
8. M/s. New Bhopal Textiles Ltd., Bhopal.
9. M/s. Hira Mills Ltd., Ujjain.
10. M/s. Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills Ltd., Indore.
11. Shri Bharathi Mills Ltd., Pondicherry.
12. M/s. Aurangabad Mills Ltd., Aurangabad.
13. M/s. Edward Mills Ltd., Beawar.
14. M/s. Atherton West & Co. Ltd. Kanpur.
15. M/s. Hathising Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
16. Ajudhia Mills Ltd., Delhi.

Sugar Mills

1. M/s. Jagdish Sugar Mills Ltd., Kathquiyan.
2. M/s. Maheshwari Khetan Sugar Mills (P) Ltd., Ramkola.
3. M/s. Ishwari Khetan Sugar Mills, (P) LTD., Lakshmiganj.
4. M/s. Ram Luxman Sugar Mills Mohiuddinpur.
5. M/s. Padrauna Raj Krishna Sugar Works Ltd., Padrauna.

6. M/s. Vishnu Pratap Sugar Works Ltd., Khadda.

7. Shri Janki Sugar Mills & Co., Doiwala.

8. M/s. Harinagar Sugar Mills Ltd., Harinagar.

9. M/s. Sugauli Sugar Works (P) Ltd., Sugauli.

Iron and Steel Works

M/s. Jessop and Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

Electrical Works

India Electric Works, Ltd., Calcutta.

Jute Mills

M/s. Katihar Jute Mills, Katihar.

Bicycle Factories

M/s. Hindustan Vehicles Ltd., Patna.

(a) Three Cotton Textile Mills and two Sugar Mills became profitable and were then returned to the owners.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

2370. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have moved for a Ministerial level meeting in preparation for the second U.N. Conference on Trade and Development next year at the 22nd Session of the Economic Commission on Asia and Far East in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the developing countries thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. At the 22nd Session of the ECAFE, which was held in New Delhi in March, 1966, 15 developing countries, members of the ECAFE, issued a Joint Declaration on the desirability of convening a Ministerial level meeting of "77" developing countries preparatory to the second session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development scheduled to be held in New Delhi in September/October, 1967. The proposal for calling a meeting of the '77' for this purpose was originally made by India at the time of the third session of the Trade and Development Board held in New York in January-February, 1966, and at the 22nd Session of the ECAFE also, India was among the countries which took the initiative in securing the adoption of the Joint Declaration. The question of holding the meeting of the '77' was subsequently discussed among the group of 31 developing countries, members of the Trade and Development Board, at the time of its fourth session held in Geneva in August-September 1966, and there was a consensus in the "group" in favour of holding the meeting of the '77' at Ministerial level, eight or ten weeks before the second Conference.

Exports to Ceylon

2371. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report in the 'Times of India' dated the 19th June, 1966 that imports of almost all articles into Ceylon from India, particularly cloth, had come to a standstill, following devaluation of the Indian Rupee owing to high prices; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). It is not correct to say that exports from India to Ceylon had come to a standstill following devaluation of the Indian Rupee. Exports to Ceylon during the period June—August, 1966, were of the order of Rs. 390 lakhs. Immediately after de-valuation, there was suspension in exports of cotton textiles to Ceylon but as a result of discussions with the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment of Ceylon all pending contracts for cotton piecegoods and those negotiated. but not finalised, were re-valued. Shipments again these contracts have already been resumed.

Export Duty on Tea

2372. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to allow the facility of deferred payment of export duty on tea shipments following the increase in export duty in the context of devaluation of the Rupee;

(b) if so, the precise nature and extent of the concession allowed; and

(c) its likely effect on exports?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. With a view to providing relief to the tea industry, instructions have been issued to the effect that in respect of shipments of tea made on **consignment basis** the following reliefs should be granted:

(i) In respect of shipments during July—September, 1966, 25 per cent of the export duty should be recovered in cash and the balance to be secured by bank guarantee.

(ii) For shipments during October-December, 1966, 50 per cent of the export duty should be recovered in cash and the balance to be secured by bank guarantee.

In both the above cases, the balance of the export duty should be recovered within 3 months from the date of shipment of each consignment.

The immediate financial liability of the exporters of tea for paying export duty before realisation of sale proceeds has thus been considerably reduced. It is not, however, possible to estimate precisely to what extent tea exports will increase on account of the grant of the facility of deferred payment of export duty alone.

Bikaner Railway Station

2373. **Shri P. L. Barupal:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4119 on the 2nd September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the decision to shift the Railway Station of Bikaner and the construction of over and underbridges there has since been taken;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No.

(b) and (c). The question of diversion of the Railway line away from Bikaner city; or in the alternative, the provision of road over-bridges in replacement of the existing level crossings is still under consideration of the State Government of **Rajasthan.**

National Coal Board

2374. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Coal Board has started functioning;

(b) if so, its composition and whether they are paid Government employees; and

(c) how the employees of the Coal Commissioners' Organisation and other organisations are going to be absorbed in the new set-up?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No, Sir. The matter is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Export of Agriculture-based Products

2375. **Dr. Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of agriculture-based products to all exports made by India during 1965-66;

(b) how much is exported in the shape of finished products and how much as raw materials; and

(c) what steps are being taken to convert the exportable raw materials into finished products for export?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Approximately 79.50 per cent.

(b) A statement is laid on the **Table** of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7425/66].

(c) **Effort** is being made, wherever possible to export finished products in preference to raw materials. To achieve this, research is being carried out on various agricultural commodities in order to improve the quality of our finished products. However, the process of exporting agricultural commodities in finished form has to be gradual for two reasons:

(1) resistance from countries which have been importing raw materials so far and doing the processing themselves;

(2) import tariffs are generally higher on finished products than on raw materials.

भिलाई के इंजीनियरों की छंटनी

2376. **डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :**
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या **लोहा और इस्पात** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के कुछ इंजीनियरों की छंटनी की गई है ;

(ख) क्या छंटनी के बाद इन इंजीनियरों ने "इंजीनियरों का पूल" बनाये जाने के लिये अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी छंटनी करने के क्या कारण थे तथा उनकी प्रार्थना के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : (क) जी, हां । 19 इंजीनियरों की छंटनी की गई थी ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) छंटनी भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के 2 5 मिलियन टन विस्तार सम्बन्धी निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो जाने के कारण की गई थी ।

औद्योगिक उपक्रमों के फालतू कर्मचारियों के प्रविस्तारण के लिए भर्ती और प्रशिक्षण के महानिदेशक ने अपने निदेशालय में एक

विशिष्ट कक्ष खोला है। इसके अलावा सरकारी उपक्रमों में सिविल इंजीनियरों की भर्ती के तरीकों का विशेष रूप से अध्ययन करने के लिए योजना आयोग ने भी एक समिति बनाई है जो इस वर्ग के फालतू कर्मचारियों के प्रविस्तारण के बारे में भी सुझाव देगी। यह समिति दूसरी बातों के साथ साथ फालतू इंजीनियरों का एक "पूल" बनाने के सुझाव पर भी विचार करेगी। ऐसी आशा है कि यह समिति अपनी रिपोर्ट शीघ्र ही दे देगी।

पटना स्टेशन पर तांबे का पकड़ा जाना

2377. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री विगे :
श्री उटिया :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री 29 जलाई, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 644 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना स्टेशन पर पकड़े गये तांबे के सम्बन्ध में जांच सरकार ने इस बीच पूरी कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें और कितना समय लग जाने की संभावना है ;

(घ) क्या इस बीच अपराधी को पकड़ लिया गया है ; और

(ङ) पकड़े गये तांबे की क्या मात्रा है और इसका अनुमानित मूल्य कितना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (ङ) चूंकि जांच राज्य सरकार द्वारा की जा रही है इसलिए यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि जांच का काम कब पूरा होगा।

झांसी रेलवे स्टेशन पर दुर्घटना

2378. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री विगे :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री 29 जुलाई, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 667 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 5 मई, 1966 को लखनऊ जाने वाली सवारी गाड़ी और जी० टी० एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के बीच झांसी रेलवे स्टेशन पर हुई टक्कर की जांच इस बीच पूरी हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कब तक जांच पूरी होने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शामनाथ) (क) जिस अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 667 का उत्तर 29-7-66 को दिया गया था उसका सम्बन्ध उस दुर्घटना से था जो 1-5-66 को हुई थी न कि 5-5-66 को। इस दुर्घटना की जांच अब पूरी हो गयी है।

(ख) जांच समिति के निष्कर्ष के अनुसार दुर्घटना रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती से हुई थी।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

झांसी रेलवे वर्कशाप में आग लगने की घटना

2379. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री 29 जुलाई, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 674 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झांसी रेलवे वर्कशाप में जिन व्यक्तियों की लापरवाही के कारण आग लगी थी, उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) यदि अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो इस बारे में कितना और समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) और (ख). दोनों रेल-कर्मचारियों को कारण-बताओ नोटिस दिये गये हैं और आशा है, नवम्बर, 1966 के अन्त तक अन्तिम आदेश जारी कर दिये जायेंगे ।

3-अप आसाम डाकगाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

2380. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री 29 जुलाई, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 676 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को 3-अप आसाम डाकगाड़ी के पटरी से उतर जाने के कारण बताने वाली रिपोर्ट मिल गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें और कितना समय लग जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) और (ख). अभी तक रेल संरक्षा के अपर आयुक्त की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है । फिर भी, रेल संरक्षा के अपर आयुक्त का अन्तिम निष्कर्ष यह है कि दुर्घटना के सही कारणों को स्पष्ट रूप से निश्चित नहीं किया जा सका ।

(ग) चूंकि रेल संरक्षा के अपर आयुक्त परिवहन और उड्डयन मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत कार्य करते हैं इस लिए इस मंत्रालय के लिए यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि किस तारीख तक रिपोर्ट अन्तिम रूप से तैयार हो जायेगी ।

Export of Lemon Grass Oil

2381. **Dr. M. M. Das:**
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of Lemon grass oil is coming down every year;

(b) if so, the reasons for this decline; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken by Government to prevent this gradual decline?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The trend of exports has been uneven as indicated below:

1960-61	1194.5 tonnes.
1961-62	908.6 tonnes.
1962-63	1258.0 tonnes.
1963-64	914.0 tonnes.
1964-65	1039.0 tonnes.
1965-66	553.1 tonnes.

(b) Bumper crop in competing countries like Gautemala, in some years and consequent larger supplies in the international market, cheaper

substitutes like Litsea Cubeba by China, increased production of synthetic citral are some of the causes of decline in exports.

(c) The export of by products such as Beta Ionone and Synthetic Vitamin A has been stepped up which fetch more foreign exchange than the oil and also introduces import substitution in the country. The indigenous manufacturers are now using lemongrass oil instead of imported citronella oil, Lemongrass oil surplus to the requirements of indigenous manufacturers is being allowed for export.

Shifting of Chengail Railway Station

2382. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received about the shifting of Chengail Railway Station on the Howrah—Kharagpur Section on the South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the main grievances put forward;

(c) whether they have been considered sympathetically from the point of users' facilities;

(d) whether there is any proposal to open a Flag Station on the old spot to meet the situation; and

(e) whether there is any slow but steady agitation going on there against the shifting of the station?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) Detour involved due to the shifting of Station on the Khargpur side to the extent of 2309 ft.

(c) Yes

(d) There is no such proposal.

(e) Yes. The local residents have taken the case to the Calcutta High Court and the matter is still *sub judice*.

Okhla Industrial Estate, New Delhi

2383. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some complaints have been received with regard to the management of the various small-scale industries situated in the Okhla Industrial Estate under the Central Government;

(b) if so, the nature of complaints: and

(c) the cost of the Industrial Estate including price of land development, construction of buildings and amenities provided?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The total cost works out to Rs. 1.52 crores (approximately).

Drive against Hoarders

2384. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various raids made in different States as part of the drive against hoarders and blackmarketeers have borne any results; and

(b) the number of raids made upon various establishments and shops and the number of profiteers apprehended upto the 30th September, 1966 (State-wise)?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes. The raids helped to apprehend the offenders and had a salutary effect.

(b) Information received so far from the various State Governments/ Union Territories is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7426/66].

Survey of Zinc Ore Production in Asian Countries

2385. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have conducted surveys to find out the capacity of the Asian countries to supply zinc ore for feeding the new smelters, which are going to be set up in India; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). Enquiries were made by the Government of India through Diplomatic channels from different Asian countries regarding the possibility of supply of zinc concentrates for the zinc smelter plant which was proposed to be set up in the country. It was found that the required quantity of zinc concentrates would not be available from these countries.

Asian Trunk Rail Line

2386. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the promotors of the scheme for Asian Trunk Rail line linking Istambul with Saigon and traversing 13 countries have sought the approval of the Government of India in this regard;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government are expected to participate and associate in this venture; and

(d) if so, the nature and extent of such participation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Although certain sections of the press in this country have reported about a proposal for an Asian Trunk Rail line being mooted by certain industrialists in Japan the Ministry of Railways have not yet been approached for participation in the scheme.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Setting up of Pig Iron Plants

2387. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private parties have expressed their inability to set up pig iron plants;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what alternate arrangements are being made in this regard?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Industrial Licensing Rules

2388. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is intended to insert a provision in the Industrial Licensing Rules whereby failure to set up an Industry within the stipulated period would entail some penalty; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of the amendment?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present under the consideration of Government to amend the industrial licensing rules, namely, the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules, 1952. However, certain proposals for the amendment of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 are under the consideration of Government.

Railwaymen's Disputes with Administration

2389. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to appoint independent arbitrators to resolve Railwaymen's disputes with the Administration; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the disputes referred to them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) As part of the Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery which has been introduced recently compulsory arbitration is provided for in respect of (i) Pay and allowances, (ii) Weekly hours of work and (iii) Leave.

(b) None so far.

Issue of Licences

2390. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state the number of licences issued to the various Industrialists during 1965 and upto 1st July, 1966 and the criteria on which the licences were issued?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): Particulars of licences issued from time to time under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, are published in the 'Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences, and Export Licences", and in the "Indian Trade Journal", both of which are Weeklies, and in the Monthly "Journal of Industry and Trade". Copies of the three publications are available in the Library of the House.

Licences under the Act are granted in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Registration and Licencing of Industrial Undertakings Rules, 1952, after taking into account the targets of production as laid down in the Five Year Plans foreign exchange implications availability of raw materials, power and transport and other relevant factors.

Export of Jute Manufacturing Machinery to Thailand

2391. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort was made to explore the possibility of exporting Indian Jute manufacturing machinery to Thailand; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Export efforts are directed to all countries. These include sending out trade delegations, conduct of market surveys, dissemination of market intelligence to trade and participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions abroad. However, the exporters of Jute Mill Machinery are aware of the opportunities for their products in Thailand and have taken advantage whenever such opportunities arose.

Attack on Passenger Train near Phulera in September, 1966

2392. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a passenger train near Phulera was attacked and the driver was forced to halt it and the passengers were pelted with stones on 17th September; and

(b) if so, action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag

Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Zinc Smelter Plant at Debari (Rajasthan)

2393. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far regarding the setting up of a Zinc Smelter Plant at Debari (Rajasthan); and

(b) when it will produce sulphuric acid with indigenous raw material?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) About 85% of the work on the Zinc Smelter has been completed. A fresh Agreement was signed on 9-11-1966 between the Hindustan Zinc Limited and the French firms, M/s. Krebs & Cie S.A. and M/s. Societe Miniere & Metallurgique De Penarroya of Paris, for resumption of consultancy services for the Zinc Smelter. Their experts are expected to reach India shortly. Necessary technical personnel for supervision and operation of the plant are also being recruited.

(b) By 1967.

Chain Pulling of Trains in U.P.

2394. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the specific areas of Uttar Pradesh in which the cases of chain-pulling of trains are numerous and more frequent; and

(b) the steps taken to minimise them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7427/66].

Casual Labourers on the N. E. Railway

2395. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve the conditions of service of the casual labourers working on the North Eastern Railway;

(b) the total number of the casual labourers working on the North Eastern Railway till the 30th September, 1966;

(c) whether they are being given continuity of service and right of absorption in permanent vacancies on merit or seniority; and

(d) whether any guarantee is provided against the unceremonious termination of service, particularly in case when the length of service is more than three months?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Conditions of service of casual labourers are constantly reviewed by the Government and the decisions taken apply equally on all Indian Railways.

(b) 16149 in unskilled category.

(c) Their continuance in service depends on the availability of works. Such of the casual labourers as get themselves duly selected for recruitment to regular railway service are absorbed in regular vacancies. At the selection, length of casual service and fitness are given their due place.

(d) No.

Derailment of Goods Train at Jagatbela Station

2396. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several loaded wagons of a goods train derailed on the 24th August, 1966 at Jagatbela Railway Station (Gorakh-

pur) North Eastern Railway, blocking the main line of the North Eastern Railway between Gorakhpur and Gonda;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident; and

(c) the total amount of loss to the Railway property?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation.

(c) The cost of damage to the railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 40,000/-.

Recovery of Gold at Bombay Central Railway Station

2397. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two pairs of shoes left in a hurry at a Railway Yard led to the discovery of 12 pieces of gold with foreign markings worth of Rs. 20,000 at Bombay Central Railway Station on the 3rd September, 1966 by the Railway Protection Force; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) On 2-9-1966, at about 18.45 hours two members of the Railway Protection Force Flying Squad saw two men moving in a suspicious manner in the station yard of Bombay Central Railway Station and when challenged they ran away, leaving behind their shoes and disappeared in the gathering darkness. Later, a stranger appeared before the Railway Protection Force men and offered to pay a substantial sum for the return of the two pairs of shoes left behind by the two men. The Head Rakshak, Railway Protection Force refused to accept any sum but finding the shoes heavier than the ordinary pairs of shoes got suspicious and informed all concerned. The police arrived at the sport and on examining the shoes found them to contain 12 pieces of gold bearing 'Paris Mark', weighing about 10 Tolas. The value of the gold has been estimated at Rs. 18,000/-. approximately. The police took possession of the shoes after drawing a *panchnama*. The police subsequently transferred the case to the Customs Department for further necessary action.

Manufacture of Baby Food

2398. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of concerns engaged in the manufacture of Baby Food at present in the country;

(b) the quantity of Baby Food required to meet the demands of the country;

(c) the number of licences pending clearance for the manufacture of Baby Food; and

(d) the steps taken to make the country self-sufficient in Baby Food?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Five.

(b) About 10,000 tonnes per annum.

(c) One.

(d) Baby food is one of the items included under the Essential Commodities Act and requests for raw materials are liberally considered to enable the units to step up their production. Licensing of additional capacity to meet the future increased demand is also engaging the attention of the Government.

Mineral Survey of Bihar

2399. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have under consideration a proposal to undertake a detailed mineral survey of Bihar;

(b) if so, brief outline thereof; and

(c) the final decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) to (c). A detailed mineral survey in Bihar by the Geological Survey of India is already in progress. During 1966-67, it is proposed to carry out geological mapping and preliminary mineral assessment over 2600 sq. km. in parts of Bhagalpur, Hazaribagh, Monghyr, Santhal Parganas, Champaran, Gaya, Patna and Ranchi. Detailed investigations by large scale mapping, pitting and trenching and drilling are proposed to be conducted for copper-lead-zinc ores, clays, wolfram, coal, gold, bauxite, asbestos, Kyanite, limestone, mica and pyrite in different parts of the State.

Sikkim Mining Corporation

2400. Dr. P. N. Khan:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mining concern under the name of Sikkim Mining Corporation was set up as a joint venture of the Government of India and the Sikkim Durbar in 1960 for developing the deposits of copper, lead, zinc and other non-ferrous metals in Bhutan, Sikkim and some adjacent places in India;

(b) if so, whether the company has begun its production and what progress the company has made up till now; and

(c) if not, the reason for the inordinate delay in beginning the production?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir. The Corporation was set up for the purpose of developing copper, lead, zinc and other minerals deposits in Bhotang (and not Bhutan) and other places in Sikkim and for matters connected therewith.

(b) and (c). The development of the mine has been completed. The installation of the milling plant for processing the ore into concentrates has also almost been completed and most of the machines have been run on trial. The trial production is expected to commence very soon.

Savings in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

2401. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the H.E.C., Ranchi has effected a direct saving in foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 2.15 crores;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the names of the Units of the Corporation, where such savings were made;

(c) how far the scope for import substitution was scrutinised and brought into effective operation; and

(d) what are the prospects for securing orders for its products?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, details are as under:—

	Rs. lakhs.
1. Technical Services Organisation manual and design documentation (Heavy Mechine Tools Plant) . . .	33·30
2. Plant, Equipment, Components, Tools, Jigs etc. for Heavy Machine Tools Plant . .	53·88
Do. for Foundry forge Plant .	81·26
Do. for heavy Machine Building Plant :	
(i) Steel Structural Shop .	36·00
(ii) Equipment & Material	7·93
Contral Training Institute	3.15
General . . .	0·02
TOTAL . .	215·54

(c) A high level Committee which has been set up within the Corporation to scrutinise all items to be imported, examines all items with a view to find out the alternative sources of supply and substitutes available indigenously and also the possibility of manufacturing by the Corporation itself. This Committee has so far scrutinised import requirements of a total value of about Rs. 68 lakhs out of which it has not approved items worth Rs. 32 lakhs, either with a view to use substitutes or because the proposed imports have not been considered to be immediate.

(d) In the light of the prospective programme of industrial development in the country the prospects for securing orders are considered good.

Patna City Station

2402. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5639 on the 13th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the reply from the Government of Bihar in regard to changing the name of Patna City Station to some other name has been received; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). An interim reply has been received from the Government of Bihar stating that the matter is still under their consideration.

Accident at Samastipur Railway Station

2403. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1538 on the 5th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the causes of the Railway accident at Samastipur Station on the 12th July, 1966 have since been investigated by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether a copy of the Report of the accident will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) The accident was due to the failure of railway staff.

(c) No.

Extraction of Oil from Rice Chaff

2404. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Edible Oils have been produced from rice chaff left after decortication in Egypt; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to experiment the same and set up a plant to extract oil to meet the shortage of edible oils in the country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). This Ministry have no specific information about Egypt but this Industry has been developed in many countries. The Rice Bran Oil Extraction Industry is already being developed in this country and the installed capacity in terms of rice bran of units borne on the books of the D.G.T.D. is 1,50,000 tonnes per annum.

Import of Chinese Publications

2405. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the academic and research institutions and researchers in India are not able to do any work on China because of the total ban on the import of the Chinese publications; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to remove the ban on the import of publications, which are not harmful to the security of the country?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any difficulties experienced by academic and research institutions to do research.

उत्तर बिहार में मीटर गेज लाइनों का ब्राड गेज लाइनों में बदला जाना

2406. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने 16 सितम्बर, 1966 को मुजफ्फरपुर में यह वक्तव्य दिया कि उत्तर बिहार मीटर गेज लाइन को ब्राड गेज लाइन में बदलने और नई रेलवे लाइनें निकालने का भी एक प्रस्ताव था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या समस्तीपुर से नरकटियागंज तक एक ब्राड गेज लाइन बिछाने तथा सर्गाली से हाजीपुर तक नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(घ) इसके द्वारा जनता को क्या लाभ होने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) इस बात का पता लगाने के लिए कुछ प्रारम्भिक जांच की जा रही है कि क्या समस्तीपुर-रक्सौल मीटर लाइन खण्ड को मुजफ्फरपुर और दरभंगा के रास्ते बड़ी लाइन खंण्ड में बदलना उपयुक्त रहेगा। जहां तक सर्गाली से हाजीपुर तक एक नयी लाइन बनाने का सम्बन्ध है, इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। ये दोनों स्थान पहले से ही मुजफ्फरपुर के रास्ते मीटर लाइन से जुड़े हुए हैं।

(ग) और (घ). सवाल नहीं उठता।

Exports to South Vietnam

2407. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the names and quantities of the Indian products exported to South Vietnam and North Vietnam in 1964-65, 1965-66 and first 6 months of 1966-67; and

(b) whether Government have verified that these materials are not used for war purposes?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7428/66].

(b) The materials fall within the category of ordinary commercial exports.

Banana Powder Factory

2408. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a licence has been granted to Jalgaon District Co-operative Marketing Society to set up a Banana Powder manufacturing Factory;

(b) how much foreign exchange was sanctioned/spent for importing the plant for this Factory;

(c) whether the plant has since been commissioned/has commenced production;

(d) whether any internal sales/exports have been made by this Factory;

(e) whether any complaints have been received about the malpractices/frauds committed by the Manager of this Factory; and

(f) if so, the results of the investigation into these complaints, if any?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) M/s. Jalgaon District Cooperative Marketing Society established a Banana Processing Plant in 1964.

(b) Out of Rs. 2,50,000 of foreign exchange, an amount of Rs. 2,30,422 has been spent.

(c) No, Sir; as the trial runs revealed that the Banana Powder contained certain Bacteria and as such was found unfit for human consumption.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No such complaints have been received by the Government of India.

(f) Does not arise.

Railway Dining and Restaurant Cars

2409. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists any provision to condemn the excess cooked food after the services are over by the Railways in the Railway Dining and restaurant cars;

(b) if so, whether any account of food condemned during the last financial year has been maintained;

(c) if so, the amount involved Railway-wise; and

(d) since when this procedure is being followed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (d). Cooking of food in the catering units is carefully regulated so as to leave, as far as possible, very little excess food. Wherever feasible, such of the items in the excess food left over, which could be preserved, are preserved in the Refrigerators. Occasions for condemnation, therefore, arise infrequently. The provisions in regard to extant practice are in force since the inception of Departmental Catering.

(b) Yes.

(c) The amount involved Railway-wise is given as under:—

Railway	Amount Rs.
Central	*
Eastern	6·16
Northern	Nil.
North Eastern	1334·00
Northeast Frontier	Nil
South Central	32·91
Southern	Nil.
Western	61·10
South Eastern	*

*Not available.

Railway Catering Service on Kalka-Delhi-Howrah Mail

2410. **Shri Sudodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Catering Service attached to the Howrah-Delhi-Kalka Mail is proposed to be transferred back to the Eastern Railway very soon;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether Government have at any time examined the working thereof; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not providing better catering services earlier?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A proposal to this effect has been received and it is still under examination.

(c) and (d). Yes. Sustained attention continues to be paid to see that all catering establishments at stations and on trains serve food of good quality. The steps taken include procurement of raw materials of good quality, posting of efficient cooks, training of staff and Refrigeration/insulation arrangements, where necessary. Supervision by Commercial & Medical Officers and Inspectorial staff and members of non-official Committees has also been intensified

Export of Cotton Fabrics

2411. **Dr. M. M. Das:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any increase in the export of cotton fabrics during 1964-65 and 1965-66;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the present year's export till to-date; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the exports?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (d). The export of cotton fabrics during 1964-65, showed an increase over exports in 1963-64 in terms of value, but a decline in terms of quantity. The exports in 1965-66 showed a small decline over the exports during 1964-65, in terms of value, while, in terms of quality, there was an increase during 1965-66. This will be clear from the following table:—

	Quantity in million metres	Value in Rs. lakhs
1963-64	9685·0	54,34
1964-65	525·1	58,05
1965-66	558·4	55,69

The main reasons for the decline in exports of cotton fabrics during 1965-66 are as follows:

(1) Shipments to the U.K., which is a major market declined considerably due to the following reasons:
   (a) The anti-inflationary credit squeeze introduced in the U.K.
   (b) Continuation of the import surcharge by U.K.
   (c) Overstocked position in the U.K., as a result of large imports in 1964.

(2) Exports to France also declined owing to large scale imports of grey fabrics by France from China and other Communist countries and recession in the French market.

(3) Exports to the Asian and African countries declined due to severe competition by China and Pakistan and the

foreign exchange difficulties of the Asian importing countries. Many African countries have also set up their domestic textile industry to utilise the raw cotton produced locally.

The export of cotton fabrics during April-September, 1966, the period for which figures are available, was 215.3 million metres, valued at Rs. 25,95 lakhs.

Some of the steps being taken to increase the exports are as follows:—

(1) Delegations have been sent by the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council to explore markets for our textiles in West Europe, East Africa, South East Asia, etc.

(2) Panels consisting of manufacturers and exporters have been set up by the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council for trading with countries having centralised buying organisations such as U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Ceylon, Burma, Tanzania, Uganda, etc.

(3) The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council is participating in various exhibitions to popularise Indian qualities abroad.

(4) New varieties of finished goods like khangas have been introduced from India with excellent results. Such diversification of trade has helped to promote sales in Africa.

Steam Locomotives

2412. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are now surplus in steam locomotives due to the increased production at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works;

(b) if so, the total annual surplus production; and

(c) how the surplus locomotives are now being utilised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No. Actually the production of Broad Gauge Steam locomotives in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is being progressively decreased while capacity for the manufacture of electric locomotives, diesel shunting locomotives and A.C. traction motors is being developed.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Supply of Iron Ore to Steel Plants in Private Sector

2413. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Metal and Minerals Trading Corporation has entered into any contract for supply of iron ore and limestone to private sector steel plants;

(b) if so, the names of the steel plants, which have entered into such contracts; and

(c) whether the rate of contract is lower than the public sector steel plants and if so, whether the Corporation will not run into a loss?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Wagons lying idle in Bihar and Bengal Coalfields

2414. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of wagons are lying idle in the coalfields of Bengal and Bihar;

(b) if so, the number of such wagons lying idle on the broad gauge lines in those areas for the last six months;

(c) whether these wagons were indented by the Collieries;

(d) if so, whether they pay any demurrage for keeping these wagons idle; and

(e) how they are charged for keeping the wagons beyond the limited time allowed to them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) The Bengal and Bihar coal fields are served by Eastern and South Easern Railways. On these two Railways, the number of wagons suitable for coal loading which lay idle during the months May 1966 to October 1966 was:

	4-wheeler wagons	BOX (in terms of 4-wheelers	Total
May 1966		1608	1608
June		441	441
July	1001	3330	4331
Aug.	4863	7599	12462
Sept.	3082	7504	10586
Oct. . .	475	4025	4500

(c) No.

(d) No. Demurrage is charged only on wagons indented and supplied but not loaded within the free time allowed.

(e) The charge on each wagon indented by a colliery, but not loaded is Rs. 35. Demurrage is charged at 30 paise per tonne per hour for each wagon indented, but detained for loading beyond the admissible free time.

Export of Vegetable Oil

2415. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a short-fall in the export of vegetable oil in 1964-65;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the export during previous years; and

(d) whether there is any possibility to improve the export and, if so, the extent to which this can be improved?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The short-fall was due to tight supply position in view of the fall in production and increase in the internal demand.

(c) The export during 1962-63 and 1963-64 was of the order of 100 thousand tonnes and 144 thousand tonnes respectively against 45 thousand tonnes in 1964-65.

(d) No, Sir. At present we are importing vegetable oils due to acute shortage.

Hungarian Collaboration for Korba Aluminium Project

2416. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hugarian Technicians have submitted the Interim Economic Assessment Report of the Korba Aluminium Project to Government;

(b) when the Detailed Project Report is expected to be submitted;

(c) whether our Technicians are associated in preparing the Detailed Project Report;

(d) if so, the number of engineers associated; and

(e) whether the Detailed Project Report is being prepared in India or in Hungary?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) An Interim Cost Assessment Report on the Korba Alumina Plant, which is a part of the Korba Aluminium Project, was submitted to the Government by a Hungarian firm viz., M/s. Chemokomplex, in March, 1966.

(b) The Detailed Project Report for the Alumina Plant is expected to be received in December, 1966.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. About 30 Engineers of the National Industrial Development Corporation are associated in preparing the Detailed Project Report.

(e) The Detailed Project Report is being prepared in Hungary with the assistance of Indian engineers.

उत्तर रेलवे के दिल्ली क्षेत्र में अवकाशार्थ (लीव रिजर्व) कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति

2417. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री 5 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1482 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली स्टेशनों में अवकाशार्थ (लीव रिजर्व) रेलवे कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने लोगों को नियुक्त किया गया; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) और (ख) वित्तीय कठिनाई को देखते हुए छुट्टी रिजर्व के अतिरिक्त पदों की व्यवस्था करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है।

(ग) इन पदों पर होने वाले खर्च के लिए धन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

Procurement of Raw Materials

2418. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Steel Ltd. has entered into a direct contract with four private mine owners for getting the supply of raw materials namely, iron ore and coal etc.;

(b) if so, the particulars of these private mine owners;

(c) whether their rates of supply are lower than those of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation; and

(d) if not, the reasons for entering into the contract with the private mine owners?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. It is presumed that the Hon'ble Members are referring to the contracts for the purchase of iron ore and manganese ore entered into by Hindustan Steel Limited.

(b) M/s. Mishrilal Jain (P) Ltd.,
M/s. B. Patnaik Mines (P) Ltd.,
M/s. Rungta Sons (P) Ltd.,
M/s. S. Lal and Co. (P) Ltd.,

(c) and (d). The rates are lower than what were being asked for by M.M.T.C. in the course of negotiations.

हिन्दी में टिप्पण (नोटिंग) तथा आलेखन (ड्राफ्टिंग) करना

2419. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन के मंत्रालय के कितने अनुभागों और मंत्रालय से संबद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में हिन्दी में टिप्पण तथा आलेखन करने की अनुमति दी गई है; और

(ख) कितने कार्यालयों में उक्त अनुभागों ने हिन्दी में टिप्पण तथा आलेखन करना आरम्भ कर दिया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) मंत्रालय के चार अनुभागों को हिन्दी में टिप्पणी तथा मसौदे लिखने की अनुमति दी गई है ।

(ख) एक ।

आयात तथा निर्यात महानियंत्रक के कार्यालय में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी

2420. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय और आयात तथा निर्यात महानियंत्रक के कार्यालय में, चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर, कितने ऐसे कर्मचारी है जिन को हिन्दी की योग्यता मैट्रिक अथवा उस से अधिक है ; और

(ख) इन में ऐसे कर्मचारी कितने हैं, जो इस समय हिन्दी में भी कार्यालय का काम कर रहे है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) 795.

(ख) 12 ।

आयात तथा निर्यात महानियंत्रक का कार्यालय

2421. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय से संबद्ध आयात तथा निर्यात महानियंत्रक के कार्यालय के प्रशासनिक पक्ष के अधिकांश राजपत्रित अधिकारी हिन्दी नही जानते है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो हिन्दी के राज भाषा होने के कारण, क्या सरकार का विचार, प्रशासन जैसे गैर-तकनीकी विभाग में हिन्दी न जानने वाले पदाधिकारियों के स्थान पर हिन्दी जानने वाले पदाधिकारी नियुक्त करने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

हिन्दी जानने वाले अधिकारी

2422. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में इस समय राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनमें से कितने हिन्दी जानते हैं; और

(ख) हिन्दी न जानने वाले राजपत्रित अधिकारियों में से कितने अधिकारी इस समय हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी सीख रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) 157 राजपत्रित अधिकारियों में से 65 हिन्दी जानते हैं ।

(ख) एक ।

टोकियो में प्रदर्शन कक्ष (शो-रूम)

2423. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने टोकियो (जापान) में एक प्रदर्शन कक्ष (शो-रूम) स्थापित करने की एक योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं । भारत सरकार ने टोकियो (जापान) में एक प्रदर्शन कक्ष स्थापित करने के लिए कोई योजना नहीं बनाई है और इसलिए उस सम्बन्ध में किसी ब्यौरे का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । फिर भी जापान विश्व व्यापार केन्द्र के, जो एक राष्ट्रीय निकाय है यद्यपि उसके नाम से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय होने का अर्थ निकलता है, प्राधिकारियों ने टोकियो में भारतीय दूतावास के द्वारा भारत सरकार को केन्द्र द्वारा उपलब्ध कराये जाने वाली सुविधाओं का लाभ उठाने के लिए कहा है । यह केन्द्र लगभग 2,70,000 वर्ग मीटर के फर्श-स्थान वाली एक चौमंजिली इमारत बनाने का आयोजन कर रहा है । इससे व्यापार सौदों के करने के लिए तमाम आवश्यक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हो जाने की आशा है । आयोजक, विदेशी सरकारों तथा साथ ही गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को विश्व व्यापार केन्द्र की इस इमारत में, जिसके अनुमानतः 1969 में तैयार हो जाने की आशा है, प्रदर्शन कक्षों व्यापार केन्द्रों को खोलने के लिए आकर्षित करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं । अभी कुछ समय बाद ही प्रबन्धक हमको किराये या अन्य शर्तों और उपलब्ध होने वाली सुविधाओं के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बता सकेंगे । फिर भी यह महसूस किया जाता है कि भारत के लिए विश्व व्यापार केन्द्र में एक प्रदर्शन कक्ष/व्यापार केन्द्र खोलना ठीक रहेगा यदि उनकी शर्तें लाभप्रद हों तथा हमें स्वीकार्य हों। यदि भारतीय प्रदर्शन कक्ष स्थापित किया गया तो उसको भारत के राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा वाणिज्यिक सिद्धान्तों पर चलाये जाने का विचार है ।

रघुनाथपल्ली स्टेशन पर माल गाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

2424. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री हु० वा० लिंग रेड्डी :
श्रीमती ज्योत्सना चन्दा :
श्री बसुमतारी :
श्री रामचन्द्र मलिक :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे के काजीपेट-सिकन्दराबाद लाइन पर रघुनाथपल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक माल गाड़ी की 28 सितम्बर, 1966 को हुई दुर्घटना

के फलस्वरूप तीन व्यक्ति मारे गये और बहुत से व्यक्तियों को चोटें आईं;

(ख) यदि हां तो, दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) इस दुर्घटना में तीन रेल कर्मचारी मारे गये और दो को मामूली चोटें पहुंची।

(ख) और (ग). ड्राइवर की गलती के कारण गाड़ी पटरी से उतर गयी। इस दुर्घटना में ड्राइवर की मृत्यु हो गयी। इस लिए दोषी कर्मचारी के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई करने का मौका न था।

Handloom Industry in Andhra Pradesh

2425. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious crisis faced by the handloom industry in Andhra Pradesh due to the accumulation of heavy stocks;

(b) if so, the estimated cost and quantity of the cloth accumulated;

(c) whether Government have taken steps to explore the marketing of the undisposed stocks;

(d) whether Government propose to purchase the stocks through the State Trading Corporation; and

(e) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) According to the Government of Andhra Pradesh there is considerable accumulation of handloom cloth in the State; the position is however not serious.

(b) As against the normal holding of Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3 crores worth of stocks, the present stock with the Weavers' Cooperative Societies is estimated at Rs. 4 crores worth of cloth.

(c) The following steps have been taken to clear the existing accumulation:—

(1) A short term loan of Rs. 1 million has been granted by the Andhra Government to the Apex Weavers' Cooperative Societies for procurement of cloth from their primary societies.

(2) A further loan of Rs. 2 million to the Apex Weavers' Cooperative Societies is being sanctioned shortly by the Government of Andhra.

(3) The District Cooperative Banks have been advised to provide liberally funds to the Weavers Cooperative Societies on the security of accumulated stocks.

(4) A special additional rebate of five paise in a rupee in addition to the normal rebate of five paise in a rupee was granted on all genuine retail sales of handloom cloth for seven days during the Dussera festival.

(5) As a special measure further to clear the existing accumulation the special additional rebate of five paise in a rupee is being granted for a period of one month from the first week of November, 1966.

(6) The State Bank of India has provided necessary credit facilities to Master Weavers. Other Banks have also agreed to provide finances on the security of stocks of cloth.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The steps already taken and detailed at (c) above are expected to

clear the existing accumulation and tide over the present difficulty.

Selection to Class II Service in the Northern Railway Mechanical Department

2426. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minitser of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2815 on the 19th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the number of posts in Class II Service for which the said 379 candidates were called on the Northern Railway;

(b) the steps taken by the Railway Administration to modify the rules for selection to Class II Service; and

(c) the reasons for not observing the normal ratio of 1.4 between the number of vacancies and candidates called for written test, in this case?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) 12 vacancies.

(b) and (c). Under the rules for selection to Class II posts laid down by the Board in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission, all staff who satisfy the eligibility conditions are allowed to appear for selection. The question of fixing a ratio of 1 : 4 does not, therefore, arise.

Technical Staff on Railways

2427. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 3476 on the 26th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the conditions under which the technical staff are allowed to leave their jobs for better prospects;

(b) whether it is a fact that great percentage of such applications is withheld or processed with inordinate delays resulting in their ineffectiveness; and

(c) if so, the number of such cases for the last five years on each Railway?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Supervisory Allowance to Foremen in Railway Workshops and Sheds

2428. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supervisory Allowance is denied to the Foremen in different Railway workshops and sheds, when the same is being given to those in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and Integral Coach Factory, Perambur; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). On the basis of a recommendation made by the Jagannadha Das Pay Commission that the maximum of the scale of highest grade Foremen in Production workshops should be raised from Rs. 575 to Rs. 650, a special pay of Rs. 150 p.m. has been granted to the Foremen in the scale of Rs. 450—575 in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and the Integral Coach Factory, instead of increasing the maximum of their scale to Rs. 650. The Foremen in the ordinary Railway workshops which are not Production Units are not eligible for this special pay.

Technical Supervisors on the Railways

2429. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3476 on the 26th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the figure given by him includes the Supervisors who have gone for better jobs in the Rail-

way Departments like the Research, Designs and Standards Organisation;

(b) if not, the number thereof;

(c) the number of Chargemen and Foremen on the Indian Railways; and

(d) the number out of them who are technically qualified?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

अहमदाबाद में रेलवे मजदूरों के लिये समान मजूरी

2430. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री ओंकार सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अहमदाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन पर मजदूरों/कुलियों की मजूरी में वृद्धि कर दी गयी है और उन्हें कुछ अन्य सुविधायें देने का भी निश्चय किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पश्चिम रेलवे के सभी स्टेशनों पर मजदूरों के लिए समान दरें निर्धारित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :(क) 9-9-1966 से अहमदाबाद स्टेशन पर भारिकों की मजदूरी की दर प्रति बोझ प्रति फेरा 40 पैसा नियत की गयी है। अहमदाबाद स्टेशन पर लाइसेंसदार भारिकों को वही सुविधाएं प्राप्त हैं जो अन्य सभी स्टेशनों के भारिकों को दी गयी हैं और उन्हें विशेष रूप से कई अतिरिक्त सुविधा नहीं दी गयी है।

(ख) भारिकों की मजदूरी स्थानीय परिस्थितियों, निर्वाह व्यय और बाहर मजदूरी की दर के सामान्य स्तर पर निर्भर है। इस लिए सभी स्टेशनों पर मजदूरी की समान दरें नियत करना व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

Tea Board

2431. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the number of applications received so far for the grant of loans from the tea-entrepreneurs and the details of loans granted to them out of Rs. 5 crores granted to the Tea Board for the Revolving Fund?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

The latest position in this regard is as given below:—

	Number	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Applications received .	259	1281·57
2. Applications sanctioned	124	537·35
3. Total amount of loans of committed (To be disbursed in instalments on execution of mortgages, etc.)	97	626·68
6. Disbursement instalments against loan agreements/ mortgage deeds.	97	222.28

Superannuation age on Railways

2432. **Shri Priya Gupta**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the age of superannuation has been raised from 55 to 58 years for various Services on the Railways;

(b) whether any representations have been received against the termination of services on the Railways either at the age of 55 years, 56 years or 57 years; and

(c) if so, the list thereof and Government's reaction in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, except in the case of ex-company and ex-state railway servants who have retained their pre-absorption terms and conditions of service for whom orders exist that extension of service should be granted freely beyond the age of 55 years upto 58 years on year to year basis provided they are fit and efficient.

(b) Yes.

(c) Information is being col'ected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

विल्लियावक्कम तथा रामापुरम स्टेशनों के बीच रेल दुर्घटना

2433. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 3 अक्टूबर, 1966 को विल्लियावक्कम तथा रामापुरम रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच एक 'लोकल ट्रेन' के दूसरी गाड़ी से टकराने के कारण चार यात्री घायल हो गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) (क) दुर्घटना विल्लिवाक्कम और पेरम्बूर इंजन कारखाना स्टेशनों के बीच हुई थी।

(ख) बैंगलूरु स्थित रेल संरक्षा के अपर आयुक्त ने दुर्घटना की सांविधिक जांच की है उसके अन्तिम निष्कर्षों के अनुसार दुर्घटना रेल कर्मचारियों की गल्ती के कारण हुई थी।

(ग) रेल संरक्षा के अपर आयुक्त की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट मिलने पर उपयुक्त निरोधात्मक उपाय बरते जायेंगे।

Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Ltd.

2434. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether office-bearers or delegations of the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Ltd. have paid any visits to foreign countries during 1964-65 and first half of 1966;

(b) if so, the names of office-bearers and the number of delegations which visited different countries;

(c) the foreign exchange spent on each of the visits;

(d) the films exported by the Corporation in 1964-65 and first half of 1966;

(e) the earnings of the Co-poration on the export of films in 1964 and 1965; and

(f) the reasons for small amounts of business?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7429/66].

(e) Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 84,425 were earned by the Corporation through exports of films in 1964 and 1965 respectively.

(f) As the Corporation had to deal with a difficult export item, it had to start its operations slowly in the initial periods.

'South Central Railway Mazdoor Union'

2435. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of the South Central Railway Mazdoor Union made a representation to him at Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the main difficulties of the workers stated therein;

(c) whether the delegation appealed to him for re-instatement of employees removed from service for participation in the general strike of 1960; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The following were the subjects represented by the Union in their Memorandum:—

(1) Recognition of the Union by the Railway Administration.

(2) Absorption of optees on the S. C. Railway from Central and Southern Railways and other Railways.

(3) Facilities for staff transferred to the S. C. Railway from other areas.

(4) Reconsideration of the cases of staff dismissed/removed from service and otherwise punished or transferred, as a result of their participation in the July, 1960 Strike.

(5) The service conditions of Ex. N.S. Railway optees.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Cases referred to in part (c) have been looked into on several occasions in the past and no general review is called for.

Fire to Electric Train near Bombay

2436. Shri Tula Ram:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a first class coach of a Western Railway Suburban train was set on fire by irate commuters at Bassein Road, 30 miles from Bombay, on the 10th October, 1966;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes. The commuters turned violent because 70 Up Churchgate bound Virar local did not reach Bassein Road station in time due to failure of points. A first class cum third class coach of 45 Dn. local train was set on fire as a protest.

(c) An offence on crime A/CR No. 59/66 under Sections 147, 148, 149, 353, 336, 427, 436 I.P.C. and 126, 127, 128 Indian Railways Act was registered at Palghar Police Station. 37 persons were arrested by 14-10-66 and chargesheet submitted on 19-10-66 in the court of Judicial Magistrate, First Class (Railway) Virar at Bassein Road. The Judicial Magistrate First Class Virar rejected the bail applications of the accused. However, the Sessions Court, Thana ordered 21 accused persons to be released on bail and they were set free on 26-10-66. Subsequently, the High Court Bombay ordered the release of the remaining accused on bail. On 2-11-66, the remaining accused except two previous convicts, who did not furnish bail, were released on bail. The case is pending trail in the court of Judical Magistrate Virar (Bombay).

Northern Railway Swimming Pool, New Delhi

2437. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Shri Da'jit Singh:
Shri C. M. Kedaria:
Shri Ramapathi Rao:
Shri Rajdeo Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be p'eased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Northern Railways' Swimming Pool, New Delhi was constructed at an exorbitant cost of Rs. 12 lakhs; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The Swimming Pool in the Northern Railway Stadium at Paharganj New Delhi was constructed at a cost of Rs. 6.57 lakhs only.

(b) In the Delhi area, there was till recently no Swimming Pool for the use of the Railway staff. For a considerable time, the necessity of providing this amenity to the Railway staff had been felt. A Swimming Pool in the Northern Railway Stadium New Delhi was therefore constructed.

Quarters for Railway Research, Design and Standards Organisation Staff, Lucknow

2438. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri C. M. Kedaria:
Shri Ramapathi Rao:
Shri Rajdeo Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a very large sum of money was sanctioned by the Northern Railway during 1964 onwards for provision of quarters to the Staff of Research, Design and Standards Organisation at Lucknow on urgency basis; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not constructing staff quarters on an emergency basis for the benefit of Class III and Class IV staff, who placed their demand for quarters as far back as in 1950 and onward?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) It is a fact that a sum of Rs. 1.3 crores was sanctioned during 1963-64 for construction of 500 quarters for class III and 90 quarters for class IV staff of Research, Design and Standards Organsiation, Lucknow.

(b) The headquarters of R.D.S.O. were at Simla upto 1963. In 1963, it was decided to shift the headquarters to Lucknow. Sanction for construction of 590 quarters for c'ass III and class IV staff on urgency basis was accorded in 1963-64 as mentioned above. Work on construction of these 590 quarters has already been completed.

Triveni Steel Structurals, Naini

2439. Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far about the Triveni Steel Structurals,—a joint enterprise of India and Austria, which is being set up at Naini (Allahabad); and

(b) the time by which this factory will begin to produce steel structural works, building structures, tower structures and blast furnaces?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The land for the Plant has been taken over in July, 1966. The work of levelling of the plant area for Phase I which involves approximately 5 million cu. ft. of earthwork is in hand and 60 per cent. of the same has been completed by now. Temporary arrangements for water and power supply have since been made. Work for permanent water supply scheme is being taken up in hand. Power Supply arrangements may take another couple of months as shifting of 66 KV & 33 KV Overhead Transmission Lines is also involved. Work no four storage sheds and three office sheds is in advanced stage of completion.

(b) The production has not yet commenced but efforts are being made to achieve a production of 5000 tonnes in 1968-69 and 15000 tonnes in 1969-70. The rated capacity of 25000 tonnes is likely to be reached by 1970-71.

Derailment at Dasampatti

2440. Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one wagon of a goods train proceeding from Erode to Jalarpet derailed and capsized at Dasampatti between Morappur and Jalarpet stations on the Southern Railway on the 12th October, 1966;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident; and

(c) the total amount of loss to the railway property?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No. However, a wagon of a goods train derailed at Samalpatti station on the Salem Junction-Jalarpet Junction Section on 12-10-66.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation.

(c) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 3000.

स्टेशनों पर हिन्दी में नाम पट्ट

2441. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व रेलवे में लियालदह डिविजन के विभिन्न रेलवे स्टेशनों पर लगे हिन्दी के नाम पट्टों को तारकोल से पोत दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि संबंधित अधिकारियों ने इस मामले में अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह : (क) जी हां, कुछ छोटे स्टेशनों पर।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) नाम पट्टों को हिन्दी में फिर से लिखा जा रहा है। अपराधियों को पकड़ा न जा सका क्योंकि वे यह अपराध रात के समय और केवल छोटे स्टेशनों पर करते हैं।

Air Rifles Factory for Gujarat

2442. Shri Tula Ram:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to set up a factory to produce air rifles in the private sector in Gujarat with foreign assistance;

(b) if so, when and on what lines; and

(c) the reasons for setting up an arms factory in the private sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). A licence under the Arms Act and Rules has been granted to a firm in the private sector from Gujarat for the manufacture of such Air Rifles and Guns which do not require possession licence under the said Act and Rules. Their proposal for collaboration with a foreign firm has also been approved towards the end of 1965, for taking up the manufacture of these air rifles. According to the Industrial

Policy Resolution, the manufacture of arms and ammunition is the monopoly of the Central Government, but, for the present, manufacture of air rifles/air guns are excluded from the purview of restrictions on the manufacture of Arms and Ammunition by private firms.

Memorandum from daily Travellers' Association—Ludhiana-Sirhind Section

2443. Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be **pleased** to **state:**

(a) whether the President of the Daily Travellers' Association (Train), Ludhiana-Sirhind Section, has submitted any memorandum to the General Manager, Northern Railway, New Delhi regarding the public grievances,

(b) if so, their main demands; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The main demands are change in the timings of 45 Up Delhi-Amritsar Janata Express so as to arrive at Ludhiana about 9.00 hours or making permanent the summer timings of 1 LS Sirhind-Ludhiana Shuttle, running of an additional morning shuttle to arrive Ludhiana at 9.30, augmentation of accommodation in 1 LS Sirhind-Ludhiana shuttle, provision of stoppages of 27 Up/28 Dn Flying Mails at Khanna stations, filling up the gap in existing services on Ludhiana-Sirhind Section between 07.25 and 11.30, and extension of 6 JL Jullundur City-Ludhiana Diesel Car to and from Sirhind.

(c) Extension of 6 JL Jullundur City-Ludhiana Diesel Car to and from Sirhind is under examination and, if found feasible, will also reduce the gap in the present services on Ludhiana-Sirhind section. The other demands have not been found justified having regard to the overall needs of traffic, and/or are not operationally feasible.

Direct Purchase of Handicrafts from Artisans in J&K

2444. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have earmarked a substantial sum for purchasing handicrafts directly from artisans in Kashmir, particularly after the last conflict with Pakistan in 1965;

(b) the agency created to reach the genuine artisans for this purchase; and

(c) the amount spent thereon upto September, 1966?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Rs. 15 lakhs were gvien to the All India Handicrafts Board and Rs. 5 lakhs to the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission was also authorised to purchase Kashmiri handicrafts for Rs. 10 lakhs.

The purchases made by the All India Handicrafts Board were with the assistance of the Industry and Commerce Directorate, Government of Jammu and Kashmir, which made necessary arrangements for purchase of hadicrafts from genuine rtisans.

(c) (i) Rs. 14,79,303 by the All India Handicrafts Board.

(ii) Rs. 2,33,520.39 by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

(iii) Rs. 5,00,464 by the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd.

Export of Minerals

2445. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mineral exports are likely to be doubl-

ed at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the special concessions granted in this direction?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No special concessions as such have been granted. It is due to production development programmes.

Export of Tea Machinery

2446. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian tea machinery is in good demand in many foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the demand?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. Ceylon, Pakistan, Iran and Kenya are the main buyers. The Exports have risen from Rs. 11.32 lakhs in 1961-62 to Rs. 20.83 lakhs in 1965-66.

(b) There is no difficulty in meeting the demand. Apart from the above, the Engineering Export Promotion Council takes certain promotional measures for export of engineering goods including tea machinery, which include sending out trade delegations, participation in international fairs and exhibitions, publicity and propaganda abroad, dissemination of market intelligence etc. to Indian exporters.

Trade Unions under Hindustan Steel, Ltd.

2447. Shri Umanath:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Trade Unions are not allowed to hold meetings in the townships of the Steel Plants under the Hindustan Steel Limited;

(b) whether Government are aware that these restrictions are creating difficulties in the normal Trade Union activities; and

(c) whether Government propose to give special facilities for holding public meetings in the townships during the ensuing General Elections?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) No, Sir. In each of the Steel Plants under Hindustan Steel Limited suitable open spaces at central places have been earmarked for the purpose of holding public meetings by trade unions.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. Adequate facilities already exist.

Bhilai Steel Plant Employees

2448. Shri Umanath:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a pay strike in one Department in Bhilai Steel Plant on the 10th October, 1966;

(b) if so, the number of workers involved and the cause of the strike; and

(c) the steps taken by the management to settle the grievances of the workers?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) It is a fact that on the 10th October, 1966 workers of the Steel Melting Shop of Bhilai Steel Plant refused to take their pay.

(b) About a thousand workers were involved. The refusal to take pay was due to dissatisfaction with the reduction in the rate of incentive bonus.

(c) The management explained to the workers that the incentive bonus rate is fixed in relation to the quantum of production. Due to a fall in demand of the steel products, production had to be curtailed and as a result workers were entitled to incentive bonus only at a reduced rate. The workers appreciated the situation and the protest was subsequently withdrawn. The possibility of increasing the sales of the products *inter alia* by exports is being explored.

Residential Accommodation in Steel Plants

2449. Shri Umanath:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tenements allotted to the workers in each steel plant under the Hindustan Steel Limited;

(b) the total number of workers who have not been provided with residential accommodation by the Hindustan Steel Limited;

(c) whether the management of the Hindustan Steel Limited has studied the conditions of housing of the workers who have not been provided with the housing facilities;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to provide housing accommodation to the rest of the workers?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

B.G. and M.G. Railway Lines at Katihar Junction Station

2450. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a scheme for combining the Broad Gauge Line at Katihar Junction station of the North-east Frontier Railway with Metre Gauge line for facilitating travelling public to change over without difficulty; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) The work is expected to be completed by March, 1967.

Upgrading of Telephone Operators on the N.E. Rly.

2451. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the upgrading of Telephone Operators on the North Eastern Railway has not yet been implemented; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is expected to be implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Within three months time.

Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals

2452. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Inspection Wing of the D.G.S.&D. in the Eastern Zone are being declared surplus;

(b) if so, the number of employees going to be affected;

(c) whether any time and work study has been undertaken before declaring them surplus;

(d) whether it is a fact that already there is accumulated work due to increased inspection work; and

(e) whether the local Directorate have already asked for more staff?

The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (c). Consequent on Government's decision to effect 3% mandatory cut in the budget grant of D.G.S.&D. during 1966-67, it was decided to impose an *ad hoc* cut of 7.5% in the ministerial staff of the Inspection Wing including the Regional Inspectorates. As a result of this ut, 29 employees of the Eastern Zone have been declared surplus. The question of undertaking a work study is however, separately under consideration.

(d) No; there has been no increase in the inspection work. The outstanding load of work has been more or less of the same order during the last three years.

(e) Yes; but the proposal will be considered only after the work study by Staff Inspection Unit has been completed.

Closure of the Bengal Jute Mills, Howrah

2453. **Shri Indrajit Bupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 to probe into the closure of the Bengal Jute Mills, Howrah and Victory Jute Mills, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the nature and purpose of the action taken; and

(c) whether in the interests of maximising foreign exchange earnings through export of jute goods, such closed jute mills will be taken over and run by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). A Committee has been appointed under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act 1951 to enquire into the causes for the closure of Bengal Jute Mills, Howrah and the Victory Jute Mills, Calcutta.

(c) No, Sir. Each case will have to be decided on merits depending on the causes for the closure.

Import and Export of Diamonds

2454. **Shri P. H. Bheel:**
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been invited to a Press report in the "Financial Express" dated 11th August, 1966 and 14th October, 1966 that there is a serious leakage of foreign exchange as a result of recent orders of Government regarding the import and export of rough diamonds and finished diamonds respectively;

(b) if so, whether complaints from several honest diamond dealers have been received in this regard and whether they have pleaded for revising the scheme which was in vogue before devaluation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Certain dealers represented to Government for revising the existing CCP policy downward to provide for replenishment at a figure lower than 66 ⅔% of the f.o.b. val. currently admissible in terms of the policy for C.C.Ps. They also wanted CCP system to be discontinued.

The customs clearance permits amount only to issue of advance licences without Government having to release foreign exchange, and are issued subject to the conditions of export of processed diamond for a value which is higher (at 150%) than is stipulated under the import replinishment scheme (at 143%).

Doubling of Railway line from Mehsana to Palaapur

2455. Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has decided to survey the possibility of doubling the railway line from Mehsana to Palanpur on Western Railway; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Rush in Kalka Mail

2456. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great rush in the Kalka Mail daily; and

(b) if so, steps taken to reduce the rush?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, some overcrowding has been noticed in III class.

(b) Consequent upon dieselisation/electrification of these trains on Howrah-Delhi section from 1-4-66 their loads have been augmented by two additional coaches *viz.*, one third class and one first class, between Howrah and Delhi. To mitigate overcrowding in III class in these trains on Delhi-Kalka section, where they are still hauled by steam locomotives, a I class coach is replaced by a III class coach during winter months when demand for first class accommodation is comparatively less. Any further augmentation of their loads is not operationally feasible for want of room.

Seniority of Locomotive Drivers, Firemen and Cleaners in Delhi Division on Northern Railway

2457. Shri Nambiar:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board in their circular No. E. 93 COI|8|3D dated the 21st November, 1953 mentioned that seniority should be reckoned as per length of service in the very grade;

(b) whether the Divisional Superintendent, Delhi Division of the Northern Railway has implemented this directive in respect of Locomotive Drivers, Firemen and Cleaners; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, in respect of interse seniority between staff from different pre-integration Railways.

(b) and (c). Do not arise as no portion of another Railway/Unit was integrated with Delhi Division, and the staff of that Division therefore were continued to be borne on the original seniority list.

Platform of Karak-Bal Station

2458. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the platform of Karak-Bal Station, Central Railway has not yet been raised, though representations have been frequently made in that regard;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any deadline has been set for that work as well as for remodelling the Station?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Considering the quantum of traffic dealt with at this station, it is proposed to provide a medium level platform, as against the existing rail-level platform. This can be done along with the remodelling of the yard and construction of the new station building and cannot be done independently on account of the proposed doubling of the section between Ghatpindrai and Bhitoni Owing to paucity of funds during the current year, the expenditure on the construction side had to be drastically cut and a large number of works had to be slowed down. Consequently, the remodelling of this yard and the rebuilding of the station building together with raising of the platform had to be deferred.

(c) This work is proposed to be taken up towards the end of the current year and is expected to be completed by June 1967.

Timings of Southern Express and Calcutta Mail at Itarsi Jn.

2459. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of revised timings, the margin between the arrival of the Southern Express at Itarsi, Central Railway and departure of Calcutta Mail *via* Allahabad is so narrow that very often, the connection (latter train) is missed; and

(b) if so, the action taken to provide an adequate margin?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). 16 minutes margin is, at present, available between the arrival of No. 22 Up AC/Southern Express at Itarsi and the departure of No. 7 Dn. Bombay-Howrah Mail from there, besides an authorised detention of 10 minutes for the latter train to ensure connection. The maintenance of this connection has maintenance improved and durig October, 1966, connection was maintained on 26 days.

Every thing possible is being and will continue to be done to ensure the maintenance of this connection.

Accident at level Crossing between Shakurbasti and Daya Basti Stations

2460. Shri Shinkre:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons were run over by a train on the morning of the 18th October, 1966 while they were crossing the track between Shaurbasti and Days Basti:

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) the nature of help given by Government to the families of the deceased?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) Mis-adventure on the part of these persons who tried to cross the track unauthorisedly in the face an approaching light engine

(c) No claim for compensation has been received so far.

Steel Casting Factories

2461. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel Casting Factories are working lesser hours on account of shortage of orders;

(b) whether Government intend to install new factories; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Representations have been received by Government in the past that some units in the steel foundry industry are unable to utilise their full capacity due to shortage of orders.

(b) Two foundry forge projects one at Wardha and the other at Hardwar have been included in the list of projects proposed in the Fourth Plan.

(c) The projects have been planned to meet the requirements f certain types and ranges of castings for which facilities are not presently available elsewhere in the country.

Collaborations in Industrial Ventures during Third Plan

2462. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Mininstry of **Commerce** be pleased tostate:

(a) the amount of foreign capital invested and the number of collaborations entered into by the Indian industrialists in foreign countries during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the number of above collaborations which have started production?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) During the period of the Third Five Year Plan capital investment of about 30 million rupees was allowed to be made in 32 Overseas Ventures by Indian industrialists;

(b) Two projects have already started production while most others are at present in various stages of implementation.

Jute Mill in U.P.

2463. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are going to open a Jute Mill in district Kheri in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the expenditure involved in the above project and the time by which the project will come into existence;

(c) whether the above project is being opened in the co-operative sector;

(d) if not, sector in which the project is being taken up; and

(e) the production capacity of the above factory?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Cement Factories

2464. Shri Hem Raj: Wil the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cement factories proposed to be set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the number proposed to be set up in the public and private sectors respectively?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The cement industry has been exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Anyone is now free to set up a cement factory anywhere in the country without obtaining a licence from the Central Government.

It is, therefore, not possible to estimate precisely at this stage the number of cement factories that will be set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan. However, having regard to the plan target and the progress of pending schemes as well as those to be undertaken, it may be mentioned that an additional capacity of about 10 million tonnes (equivalent

to 50 standard cement plants with an annual capacity of 200,000 tonnes each) is likely to be set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Of this, the share of the public sector is likely to be about 3 million tonnes spread over 10 to 12 units.

Aerial Surveys for Mineral Deposits

2465. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the East German Government and French Geological Organisation have recently offered to undertake aerial surveys in the country for quicker location of mineral deposits; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Office of State Trading Corporation in Berlin (G.D.R.)

2466. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the decision to open an office of the State Trading Corporation in Berlin (G.D.R.) has not yet been implemented; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in implementing the decision?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The decision is in the process of implementation.

(b) Only the normal time taken in setting up offices in foreign countries is being taken for implementing the decision.

Barter Trade with Yugoslavia and U.A.R.

2467. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Firodia:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a barter arrangement was being evolved with Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic for the exchange of goods manufactured in each country; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of this arrangement?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Government already have arrangements with Yugoslavia and the UAR for growth of trade on a balanced basis. The question of evolving any new arrangement, therefore, does not arise.

Machine Tool Plants in M.P. and U.P.

2468. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Firodia:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to set up two new machine tool plants in the public sector, one in Madhya Pradesh, and the other in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure on such scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plants are to be set up by Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., after expansions of their existing plants in Punjab, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh

have been completed. On present estimates, this is likely to be towards the end of the Fourth Plan period.

(c) According to present estimates, the cost of setting up each of these units is about Rs. 927 lakhs of which the foreign exchange component is Rs. 347 lakhs.

Sabotage on Railways

2469. **Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have of late been considering the question of providing for severe deterrant punishment including capital punishment to prevent sabotage on the Railways;

(b) if so, Government's decision in the matter; and

(c) when the necessary legislation is expected to be brought before Parliament?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes. Government are actively considering further amendment of Section 126 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, providing for imposition of capital punishment in cases of wrecking of trains causing deaths/serious injuries to travelling passengers.

(c). The matter is being pursued vigorously in consultation with the Ministries of Home Affairs and Law. When the formalities are completed, the Bill will be brought before the Parliament.

हड़तालों और बन्दों के कारण रेलवे को हानि

2470. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में हुई हड़तालों और बन्दों के दौरान रेलवे को बहुत हानि उठानी पड़ी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत आठ महीनों में रेलवे को कितनी हानि हुई; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी घटनायें हुई और कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये।

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) जी हां, मध्य और उत्तर रेलों को छोड़ कर।

(ख) 80,66,896 रुपये।

(ग) इन उपद्रवों के कारण पूर्व रेलवे में एक दुर्घटना हुई। किसी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई।

रेलवे कुली

2471. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने के रेल कुलिओं से एक रुपया माहवार लाइसेंस फीस लेने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने प्रत्येक डिवीजन में कुलिओं के लिये समान दरें नहीं रखी हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या करण हैं, और

(घ) प्रत्येक डिवीजन में क्या क्या दरें निर्धारित हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) से (घ). भारिकों से जो लाइसेंस-शुल्क लिया जाता है, वह अलग-अलग स्टेशन पर अलग-अलग है, क्योंकि लाइसेंसदार भारिकों के स्थायीकरण की योजना बिना लाभ हानि के अधार पर चलायी जा रही है और उनसे जो लाइसेंस-शुल्क लिया जाता है वह केवल पर्यवेक्षण कर्मचारियों और वहीं जहां उनकी व्यवस्था की गयी हो, की

लागत को पूरा करने के लिये है । जिस स्टेशन पर भारिक अपनी वर्दियों की व्यवस्था स्वंय करते हैं या जहां पर अलग से पर्यवेक्षक कर्मचारी नियुक्त नहीं किये जाने, वहां पर कम राइमेंस-शुल्क नियत किया जाता है ।

Production of Coking Coal by N.C.D.C.

2472. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed any Committee to suggest ways and means for increasing production of coking coal in the National Coal Development Corporation mines; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government had decided that National Coal Development Corporation should concentrate on mining of coking coal only?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No, Sir.

(b) N.C.D.C. has been advised to concentrate more on coking coal production.

दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के मुद्रणालयों की क्षमता

2473. **श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री 1 अप्रैल, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 910 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे तथा अन्य रेलवे के मुद्रणालयों में हिन्दी में हाथ से कम्पोज करने की क्षमता में इस बीच कितनी प्रगति हुई है और मशीन द्वारा कम्पोज करने के लिये मशीनें प्राप्त करने में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): सूचना मंगाई जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

रेलवे प्रतिवेदनों का हिन्दी में प्रकाशन

2474 **श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य रेलवे तथा पश्चिम रेलवे के प्रशासनिक तथा सांख्यिकी प्रतिवेदनों के हिन्दी शीर्षकों सहित हिन्दी संस्करण प्रकाशित करने में क्या प्रगति की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): महाप्रबन्धक की व्याख्यात्मक रिपोर्ट, भाग I हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में निकाली जाती है ।

वर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार केवल हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित रेल कार्यालयों द्वारा जारी की जाने वाली सांख्यिकीय रिपोर्टों के शीर्षक हिन्दी अंग्रेजी द्विभाषी रूप में होना अपेक्षित है । मध्य और पश्चिम रेलों के मुख्यालय अहिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्र में स्थित है और इस समय इनकी सांख्यिकीय रिपोर्ट केवल अंग्रेजी में निकाली जाती है ।

Rural Radio Sets

2475. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the efforts of Government in securing rural radio sets manufactured at cheap rates have been successful;

(b) if so, to what extent and at what rate;

(c) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore is designing a cheap radio set for rural broadcasts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir. Recently, the Federation of Associations of Small Industries have offered a low cost medium wave transistor receiver at a price of Rs. 86. The Federation

have been asked to get their model approved against I.S.I. specifications by the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.

(b) In the first instance the Federation propose to produce 30,000 to 40,000 sets for a price of Rs. 86 each.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Railway Employees at Nangal Dam Railway Station

2476. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4687 on the 29th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any register has been kept at the Nangal Dam Railway Station to find out the number of employees who work for 12 hours daily;

(b) the number of gatemen posted near Nangal Dam with duty hours with their names; and

(c) the facilities provided to them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Assistant Personnel Officers

2477. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the normal stay of Assistant Personnel Officers in any Division on the Northern Railway;

(b) the number of such Officers who have stayed at any Division for more than 3 years Division-wise on the Northern Railway; and

(c) the number out of them who have stayed in their home Divisions for more than 3 years on the Northern Railway?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) There is no rigid limit. Officers are not normally retained at one place for unduly long periods. Transfers are periodically made keeping in view administrative requirements.

(b) Moradabad Division — 1
Lucknow " — 1
Delhi " — 1

(c) One.

Kathua-Udhampur Railway Line

2478. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to link Jammu by a railway line from Kathua to Udhampur;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure estimated?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). Extension of the line from Kathua to Jammu has been surveyed and the Government have just taken a decision that this line should be constructed during the Fourth Plan. The estimated cost is Rs. 9 crores. Further details will be worked out as early as possible.

Accumulation of Handloom Goods in Madras

2479. Shri Subbaraman: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is huge accumulation of handloom goods with the producers and in the markets and the consequent distress of the handloom weavers especially in Madras State and

(b) the steps being taken to liquidate the stocks and to prevent unemployment among the weavers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). Government had received reports about considerable accumulation of handloom stocks in the country. As a special measure to clear the accumulation, State Governments have been authorised to grant a special additional rebate of five paise in the rupee on all retail sales of handloom cloth for a period of one month at their discretion; this is in addition to the fifteen days' special additional rebate normally allowed every year. Reports just received indicate that after the special rebate has been in operation for the past seventeen days, handloom stocks in Madras State are normal.

Drivers and Firemen in Chakradharpur Railway Division

2480. Shri H. C. Soy:
Shri Beera:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the surplus Drivers and Firemen in Chakradharpur Division of the South Eastern Railway specially in Dangoaposi Section have been reverted to Class IV jobs and are being put to sudden changes of duty even there;

(b) if so, whether the Railways have worked out any plan so that the staff rendered surplus on this account is absorbed without loss of pay and seniority in service; and

(c) if so, the details of such a plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Freight on Soft Coal

2481. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. C. Barman:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan under consideration for reducing freight on soft coke and kerosene with a view to giving relief to domestic consumers, majority of whom belong to lower middle class; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Idle Capacity in Private Collieries

2482. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. C. Barman:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the private collieries are working much below their capacity; and

(b) if so, the extent of their idle capacity and the steps being taken to utilise the same?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). It has not been possible to make a precise assessment of idle capacity in private sector collieries.

Chemical and Metallurgical Non-Gazetted Staff

2483. Shri Shinkre:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Manoharan:
Shri Rajaram:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chemical and Metallurgical non-

gazetted staff, except those who are in the Research Designs and Standards Organisation (Chittaranjan) of the Indian Railways are poorly paid;

(b) whether it is a fact that individual representations requesting to revise the pay scales of the non-gazetted Chemical and Metallurgical staff of all Zonal Railways and Production Units have been received by the Railway Board; and

(c) if so, action taken during the last six months on these representations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) Direct representations from individual employees have been received.

(c) The representations have been considered. The scale of pay already allotted to this category of staff are in accordance with the recommendations of the Pay Commission and are commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of the posts. It was, accordingly, decided that no revision was called for.

Cement Decontrol

2484. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Firodia:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-level meeting had recently been convened by him to study the working of cement decontrol;

(b) if so, the parties which were called for discussion and the main decisions taken at the meeting; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce changes in the decontrol policy?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). A meeting was held on 15th November, 1966 with representatives of the Cement Manufacturers Association and the Cement Allocation and Coordinating Organisation of the cement industry. Apart from the cement producers, representatives of the Planning Commission, Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Railways, as well as Central Public Works Department, Central Water and Power Commission, Directorate General of Technical Development, Directorate General Supplies and Disposals, Cement Corporation of India Ltd., etc. were also invited to attend the meeting. The meeting was called to review the working of the decontrol so far as well as to ascertain the progress made for expansion of the industry's capacity, so that Government could assess the results of decontrol and take a decision about the continuance or otherwise of decontrol. The matter is under consideration.

Shortage of Spare Parts for Diesel Pumps

2485. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of spare parts for the repair of diesel pumps; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the shortage?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). There is no likelihood of any shortage of spares for the repair of diesel pumps as all the manufacturers of power driven pumps and diesel engines have been licensed for sufficient stocks of raw materials, components spares etc. to the extent of maximum installed capacity in pursuance of the liberalisation of maintenance imports required for priority industries.

Mining of Lead, Zinc and Copper in J. & K.

2486. Shri Braj Bihari Mehratra:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the hopeful prospects of mining lead, zinc and copper in Jammu and Kashmir were indicated by the Director of Geological Survey of India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No, Sir. Detailed surveys by the Geological Survey of India are still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Bauxite Deposits in M.P.

2487. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Firodia:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are investigating aluminium bauxite deposits into M.P. and nearabout areas to meet the demand of the Korba Aluminium Project;

(b) if so, the details of the Geological investigations; and

(c) the results thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Geological Survey of India have investigated the bauxite deposits in the Phutka Pahar and Amarkantak areas in Madhya Pradesh to meet the needs of the Korba Aluminium Project. These Investigations have established a total reserve of 3 million tonnes in Phutka Pahar and 8.5 million tonnes in Amarkantak area. Further investigations to prove an additional reserve of 10 million in the Amarkantak region are now in progress.

Manufacture of Tractors

2488. Shri Balgovind Verma:
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:
Shri Chandak:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Swarup:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye.

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the c.i.f. costs of Czech and DT-14B Russian tractors respectively before devaluation and after devaluation and how that would compare with the costs of these tractors, if manufactured in India;

(b) the retail prices at which Czech and Russian tractors respectively now expected to be sold;

(c) whether it is a fact that the model of Czech. tractor, which is proposed to be manufactured, has never been imported before and not anywhere tried either in India or abroad; and

(d) if so, the reasons for selecting the manufacture of this type of a tractor in India?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The c.i.f. prices of Czech model Zetor 2011 and Russian model DT-14B tractors are as under.

	Pre devaluation	*Post devaluation*
Zetor 2011	Rs.75,00 approx.	Not available as this tractor nas not been improved after devaluation.
DT-14B	Rs. 3,500	Rs. 5,513.

A detailed study of the cost of production and the retail prices of the two models, if manufactured in India, has not been made. So far as the Zetor 2011 tractor is concerned, the first part of the Detailed Project Report for the establishment of a public sector project for the manufacture of 12000 such tractors per year now under preparation by Messrs. Motokov of Czechoslovakia will indicate the likely cost of production. This report is awaited.

(c) and (d). The Zetor 2011 Czech tractor has been imported and tested at the Government of India's Tractor Training and Testing Station, Bundi (M.P.). Its performance under Indian conditions has been found to be very satisfactory. The Zetor 2011 tractor incorporate almost all the up to date design features deemed essential for a modern agricultural tractor. Further, other Models of Zetor tractors are already being manufactured in the country and this would facilitate inter changeability of parts.

Delay in issue of Licences for the import of Tractors

2489. Shri Balgovind Verma:
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Swarup:
Shri Chandak:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the licences for import of 4000 DT-14B tractors and 500 Byelarus tractors from Russia decided long ago by Government have not yet been issued to the agents of these tractors;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the steps taken to cut unnecessary delays in the import of tractors?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Licences for 2,000 DT 14-B Tractors have been issued to the agents of the foreign suppliers against which shipments have already taken place and are expected to arrive in India by the end of this month. For the balance 2000 DT 14-B Tractors and 500 Byalarus Tractors, negotiations are in progress between the STC and the foreign suppliers regarding the terms of the contract. There is no un-necessary delay in the import of Tractors.

सियालदह के निकट "दार्जीलिंग मेल" के ड्राइवर पर हमला

2490. श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 19 सितम्बर, 1966 को सियालदह के निकट "दार्जिलिंग मेल" के ड्राइवर पर तस्कर व्यापारियों के एक गिरोह ने हमला किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। सही स्थिति यह है कि चावल के कुछ तस्करों ने गोबरा और डानकुनी स्टेशनों के बीच खतरे की जंजीर खींच कर 44 डाउन दार्जिलिंग डाकगाड़ी को रोक लिया । यह रिपोर्ट भी मिली कि चावल के तस्करों ने गाड़ी पर पथराव किया । गाड़ी के ड्राइवर ने डर के कारण इंजन को डिब्बों से अलग कर लिया और उसे डानकुनि स्टेशन ले गया । डानकुनि स्टेशन पर सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के जो कर्मचारी मौजूद थे, उनके पहरे में इंजन को छूटे डिब्बे ले जाने के लिए पीछे भेजा गया । गाड़ी सुरक्षित डानकुनि स्टेशन पहुंच गयी और उसके बाद आगे सियालदह के लिये रवाना हो गयी ।

(ख) चावलों की तस्करी रोकने के लिये डानकुनि स्टेशन पर होम गार्ड और सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस तैनात कर दी गयी है । हावड़ा की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा 122 के अधीन मामला दर्ज कर लिया है और इसकी जांच की जा रही है । अब तक चार व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं और कुछ चावल भी बरामद हुए हैं ।

नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के समीप जुआ खेलते हुए रेलवे कर्मचारियों का गिरफ्तार किया जाना

2491. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे पुलिस ने 6 व्यक्तियों को नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के पास जुआ खेलते हुए गिरफ्तार किया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन में से कितने व्यक्ति रेलवे कर्मचारी हैं ; और

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क). से (ग) जी हां। चालू वर्ष में दिल्ली की रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा ऐसे 8 मामले दर्ज किये गये । एक मामले में 6 रेल कर्मचारी शामिल थे । उन पर अदालत में मुकदमा चल रहा है ।

Staff of Dining Cars attached to Long-distance Mail/Express Trains

2492. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff of the Dining Cars attached to various long-distance Mail and Express trains are treated as permanent railway employees;

(b) if not, the reasons for denying them the benefit of permanent status;

(c) whether such staff have made representations to the authorities for graded pay scales, dearness allowance and longer rest-periods; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Automobile Industry

2493. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange allotted to the Automobile Industry year-wise and unit-wise during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) the number of cars, trucks etc. which were to be manufactured by this allocation;

(c) whether these production figures were realised;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the actual production figures unit-wise?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Exploration Wing, Geological Survey of India

2494. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Muster-roll employees of the Exploration Wing, Geological Survey of India have been retrenched;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) whether exploration work is being reduced; if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) why the drive for self-sufficiency and import substitution has not stepped up the work of the Geological Survey; and

(e) the steps taken to prevent such large-scale retrenchment?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). 858 muster roll employees have been laid off.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The tempo of the work of the Geological Survey of India has been stepped up for the investigation of scarce minerals.

(e) There has been no large scale retrenchment. Only the muster roll staff who are engaged with reference to the requirements of jobs of seasonal nature (like, road building, preparation of camp sites etc.) have been laid off on completion of these jobs. They will be re-engaged as and when new items of such work have to be taken up.

Cement Requirement of Mysore

2495. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the annual cement requirement of Mysore State Government;

(b) the quantity of cement now being made available to the Mysore Government every month; and

(c) the steps taken to make the State self-sufficient in cement?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). Following decontrol of cement with effect from 1-1-66, the State Governments do not send their cement requirements to Central Government. According to the Cement Allocation and Coordinating Organisation of the cement industry, the demands of the Mysore State Government are being met satisfactorily to a reasonable extent. The quantity of cement despatched to Mysore State for Government consumption under the rate contract, as well as for consumption both by Government and the public under the free quota, is indicated below monthwise:—

Month (1966)	For Govt. consumption under the rate contract	For both Govt. and public consumption under the free quota.
	(Tonnes)	(Tonnes)
January	12,139	17,355
February	11,836	17,856
March	13,426	29,757
April	6,269	30,779
May	9,746	26,787
June	13,389	25,459
July	6,825	32,066
August	13,375	29,377
September	10,183	33,435

Development of Sericulture in Mysore

2496. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for sericulture in the Third Five Year Plan and the amount allotted to other sericultural States in the country including for Mysore;

(b) the amounts spent in each of the sericultural States with reasons for the shortfall in expenditure; and

(c) the programme for sericulture during the Fourth Plan, State-wise including Mysore?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). A statement showing Statewise Outlay and Expenditure for the development of Sericulture Industry during the Third Plan Period is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7430/66].

The reasons for the shortfall in expenditure are as follows:—

(i) Delays in the execution of construction programmes by the States Public Works Departments;

(ii) Emergency declared during the Second year of the Third Plan and the consequent severe cuts imposed by the State Governments on Sericultural developmental programmes; and

(iii) Inadequacy of the implementing machinery of the States' Sericultural Department to cope with the additional work incidental to development activities.

(c) A sum of Rs. 11 Crores is proposed to be earmarked for the development of Sericulture Industry in the States for the Fourth Plan. The Statewise allocation of this total has not ben finalised so far.

Railway Programmes in Mysore State

2497. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the railway programme carried out during the Third Plan period in Mysore State with details of work done and amount spent; and

(b) the programme proposed to be carried out in the Fourth Plan period and the railways recommended for inclusion in the Fourth Plan by the State Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Railway development programmes are formulated on all India basis keeping in view the rail transport requirements of the country as a whole. These programmes are executed by the various Zonal Railway Administrations and therefore the Railway Statistics on all matters of railway working are compiled Railway-wise and not State-wise. The State of Mysore is now served by Southern and South Central Railways (Southern and Central Railways prior to the formation of South Central Railway on 2-10-1966). Development Schemes undertaken by the Railways in the State of Mysore during the Third Five Year Plan are contained in the "Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programmes of the Railways" presented to the Parliament each year.

(b) The Railways' Fourth Five Year Plan awaits finalisation of the National Plan. Recommendations made by State Governments will, however, be considered within the overall availability of funds and the requirements of additional rail transport capacity warranted by the developments envisaged in the various sectors of the National Plan.

Small Scale and Cottage Industries

2498. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what concessions and facilities Government have provided to Small Scale and Cottage Industries under the policy of achieving the objective of self-reliance through these units by producing more materials for civil and defence needs as announced by the Prime Minister recently;

(b) whether Government have received any complaint/representation to the effect that these small units are not being given the benefit of such concessions by the authorities concerned properly and adequately; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to set the matter right?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The following types of assistance are provided to small scale industries under the Small Scale Industries Development Programme:

(i) Financial assistance;

(ii) Hire Purchase of Machinery;

(iii) Participation in Government Stores Purchase Programme;

(iv) Technical Assistance;

(v) Allotment of space in industrial estates;

(vi) Recognition as ancillaries;

(vii) Subsidy on supply of power;

(viii) Allotment of raw materials.

To facilitate increase in production of materials for civil and defence needs

by the small scale sector, Government have recently almounced a Liberalised Import Policy. The Department of Defence Supply has organised exhibitions of parts, components etc. required by the Defence, which could be taken up in the small scale sector. Small industrialists interested in a particular item are put in touch with the Government Purchasing Departments for direct negotiations regarding terms of supply etc. Small industrlialists obtaining these contracts are being provided other facilities by the Small Industries Service Institutes and the National Small Industries Corporation in executing these contracts. The Credit Gurantee Scheme No. 2 implemented by the N.S.I.C. and the State Bank of India is also extended to these contracts.

(b) and (c). Copy of a presentation from a Firm addressed to the Director General of Supplies and Disposals has been received in the Ministry of Industry very recently and this is being examined in consultation with the D.G.S. & D.

Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

2499. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 812 on the 2nd September, 1966 and state:

(a) the targets fixed for production in monetary terms and actual achievements of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Plant at Ranchi during 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) why the land whose capacity to bear the foundry forge plant's pressure was inadequate according to the opinion of several experts, was chosen as the construction site; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against the persons responsible for this decision which involved the Public Exchequer due to the delay and expenditure on pile foundations?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The targets fixed for production in monetary terms and actual achievement of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 are as follows:—

Name of Project	1965-66		1966-67	
	Target of production	Actual production	Target of production	Actual production, Apr.—Sept. 1966
	Rupees in lakhs			
Heavy Machine Building Plant	344	293	748	172·46
Foundry Forge Plant .	83·54	67·98	221·15	25·91
Heavy Machine Tool Plant	2		21·50	..

(b) and (c). The site chosen first was later, on the advice of the experts, found to be inadequate. During the course of the detailed drilling of holes in the area, it was noticed that there was a wide variation in the nature of the soil from place to place in close proximity with each other. The broad indications of soil results revealed on the basis of test pits taken at long intervals and which is all that can be reasonably done in the earlier stages of planning and selection of sites, sometimes undergo changes during actual implementation. Against this background no one is to be held

responsible for any alteration in techniques which have occurred during actual implementation.

Allotment of Scooters to Emergency Commissioned Officers

2500. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state whether the Emergency Commissioned Officers who had applied for the Scooters under Officers' quota will be eligible for scooters after they are released from the Emergency Services and are employed in their original posts or elsewhere?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): Such of the Emergency Commissioned Officers, who revert to Civilian appointments under the Central Government without any break in service would be considered for allotment of scooters from the Central Government quota on the basis of their previous applications, if they continue to satisfy all the conditions of eligibility for the allotment of scooters.

Aluminium Factory in Ratnagiri

2507. Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an aluminium factory is being set up in Ratnagiri District, in Maharashtra and is being located at Ratnagiri and not at Jaigadh;

(b) whether the Germans or any other experts recommended Jaigadh site for location of the factory in their technical report;

(c) whether it is a fact that this recommendation was set aside for non-technical reasons and Ratnagiri was chosen instead; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) An aluminium smelter is being set up in Maharashtra State and the foreign technical consultants have suggested location of the plants at Ratnagiri. The question of final location of the plants is still under consideration of the Government.

(b) When the project was originally envisaged in the private sector, Jaygad was proposed for location of the plants.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. In 1964, following the decision to take up implementation of the Koyna Aluminium Project in the public sector, the question of economics of location was considered by a Study Group consisting of officers from the Central Govt. and the Maharashtra Govt. The Study Group ruled out Jaygad site for the Koyna Aluminium Project on technical grounds viz. lack of necessary infra strcture, likely higher investment costs particularly for movement of raw material and supply of electric power and limited water potential which might inhibit further expansion of the proposed new aluminium smelter. The foreign technical consultants are also in agreement with the views of the Study Group on Jaygad site and have indicated their preference for Ratnagiri.

Staff Working at Bhilakhedi

2502. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new yard and diesel shed at Bhilakhedi are situated at a distance of over 6 Km. from Itarsi Station;

(b) whether it is a fact that neither transport arrangements nor educational, medical and marketing facilities have been provided for the staff working at Bhilakhedi; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to redress those genuine grievances of the staff?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) No. Transport and Medical facilities already exist. Provision of educational and marketing facilities is under consideration of the Railway Administration.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

Survey in Narsinghpur District of Madhya Pradesh

2503. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5626 on the 13th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the drilling operations have been or will shortly be resumed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Director of Geology and Mining, Madhya Pradesh has clearly stated that Mohpani Coalfield is very advantageously located for the industrial growth of Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the reasons for Government being still tardy in the matter?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Drilling operations for coal in Narsinghpur District (Madhya Pradesh) are proposed to be resumed by the Geological Survey of India in December, 1966.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government of India has no such information so far.

(d) Does not arise.

Loss to Railways due to Steel Plant Agitation

2504. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the total loss suffered by the Railways as a result of the Steel Plant Agitation in Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Rs. 23.65 Lakhs approximately, excluding loss of earnings.

Watch Factories

2505. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two watch making factories will be set in private sector shortly;

(b) if so, the names of the firms which have been given the licence for the purpose;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration is involved; and

(d) the locations thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two firms which have been granted provisional approval are M/s. B.S. & Co., Pondicherry and M/s. Hindustan Equipment Suppliers Ltd., Bombay.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Pondicherry and Bombay.

Lead, Zinc and Copper in Kashmir Valley

2506. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that deposits of lead, zinc and copper have been located in the Kashmir Valley;

(b) if so, the potential reserve of each of the minerals; and

(c) whether detailed surveys have been completed and when prospecting will commence?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Detailed surveys are still in progress.

Import of Raw Film

2507. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of raw film that is imported every year for Film Industry as also for other users;

(b) the total requirement per year;

(c) the quantity produced in the country; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up a new factory to augment production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The following imports were made during the years 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66:—

	1963-64 (*Rs.*)	1964-65 (*Rs.*)	1965-66 (*Rs.*)
(1) Cinematographic films not exposed	188,13,000	219,34,000	252,11,000
(2) Photographic film raw sensitised	28,64,000	41,62,000	59,09,000

(b) The estimated requirement of raw films by end of IIIrd Plan period is 3.8 million sq. mertes. The requirement of raw films for the 4th Plan period has not yet been finalised.

(c) and (d). No unit in the Private Sector has been set up for the manufacture of raw films. However, one unit in the Public Sector—M/s. Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Company has been licensed for the manufacture of raw films. This unit expects to commence production during the end of this year and by the end of second year of the Fourth Plan, it is expected to meet the country's entire requirement of raw films.

सम्बलपुर–टिटिलागढ़ सैक्शन पर रेल दुर्घटना

2508. **श्री शिंकरे :**
श्री यु० व० सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के सम्बलपुर टिटिलागढ़ सैक्शन पर एक मालगाड़ी की दुर्घटना हो गई थी, जैसा कि 10 नवम्बर, 1966 के नवभारत टाइम्स में पृष्ठ 1, स्तम्भ 6 पर प्रकाशित हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उससे जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(ग) दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी हां, लेकिन दुर्घटना 8–11–1966 को हुई ।

(ख) किसी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई । रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 1,46,000 रुपये की क्षति का अनुमान है ।

(ग) पटरी से छेड़छाड़ करने के कारण दुर्घटना हुई ।

Ancillary Industries Sub-Committee

2509. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to **Starred** Question No. **696** on the 26th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the progress made by the Ancillary Industries Sub-Committee in submitting its report to Government; and

(b) the reasons for delay?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The Ancillary Industries Sub-Committee has already submitted its first report on the work done during the meetings held so far. The next meeting of the Committee is scheduled to held on the 15th and 16th December, 1966.

(b) Does not arise.

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12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

THREATENED CLOSURE OF COTTON MILLS ON ACCOUNT OF NON-AVAILABILITY OF COTTON

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न विषय की ओर व्यापार मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं .....

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस कालिंग अटेंशन मोशन का क्या महत्व रह गया है, आपने आज का अखबार पढ़ा होगा, क्या उसके बाद इसका कोई महत्व रह गया है ? आपको इसके लिये मंत्री महोदय को बड़ी मजबूती के साथ कहना चाहिये, जब इस तरह से वे बाहर बयान दे देते है तो इसका क्या महत्व रह जाता है ?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): There was no call attention notice in the Rajya Sabha. A supplementary question was put and the minister tried to answer. In today's *Times of India* it is said: "Textile Mills' Closure to be averted. Shah confident of evolving steps." Sir, yesterday I gave an adjournment motion and a calling attention notice. I was told by your office that it would be replied today. Naturaly I did not want to put any question yesterday. What is this House being reduced to, Sir?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Yesterday there was a specific question in the Rajya Sabha and I had to answer it.

Mr. Speaker: We are not taking notice of what happened in Rajya Sabha. He is referring to some statement in the papers.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The papers might have written something out of the answer I gave in the Rajya Sabha.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The *Times of India* report says:

> "The Government appears to be confident about being able to prevent the fortnight's closure of textile mills proposed by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation. The Commerce Minister, Mr. Manubhai Shah, is understood to have given this assurance when the matter came up for discussion at the highest level today."

What can be a higher level than this Parliament, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: That might be their conjecture.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अर्ज करूं कि मैंने 14 ता० को यह नोटिस दिया था, उस वक्त अगर आप इसको ले लेते तो यह झंझट न होता ।

मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न विषय की ओर व्यापार मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें—

> "रुई उपलब्ध न होने के कारण कपड़ा मिलों को बन्द किये जाने की आशंका ।"

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, the statement is rather long. I will slowly read it and I request the House to give me a patient hearing.

As the House is aware, there have been reports of some closures of cotton textile mills in the last few weeks due to shortage of cotton.

Sever drought has affected the cotton crop of the current season (1966-67) resulting in a downward revision of its earlier estimate. The crop which was originally estimated at 60 lakh bales, is now placed at around 55 lakh bales. While, thus, the availability of cotton in the country is likely to fall short of the original expectations, the requirement of the industry has registered an increase on account of the addition to the installed capacity of spindles. The mill consumption of cotton in the current season is expected to be about 66 lakh bales per year (5.5 lakh bales per month) against 63 lakh bales per year (5.25 lakh bales per month) in the previous season (1965-66). There has also been considerable delay (four to six weeks) in the arrival of the new crop in certain areas due to failure of monsoon and too much delayed rains.

All these factors taken together have been mainly responsible in creating scarcity and lean cotton stocks with

most mills which, in turn, has led to a scramble for the available supplies of cotton. This has influenced the sentiment of the market and prices of all types of cotton have been ruling well above the ceilings announced in July last. The threat of closure of some mills for want of cotton especially in view of their inability in many cases to pay the high prices demanded, has added to the seriousness of the situation. In all so far, three mills in the Gujarat Region, one mill in Bombay and one mill in Madhya Pradesh have closed for want of cotton. A few other mills in different regions of the country have been resorting to partial closures of shifts or reducing the working of spindles due to lean supplies of cotton available witht them. I am glad to inform the House that after I prepared the statement, two mills have restarted working and therefore in all only three mills have been closed.

Ever since the beginning of the new crop season i.e. from September 1966, Government have held discussions, from time to time, with the main interests concerned in order to evolve the measures necessary to meet the situation. As a result of these discussions, Government have already taken several steps aimed at securing an orderly distribution of the new crop cotton. These are briefly as follows:—

(1) The regional Mill-owners Associations have arranged loans of cotton from the surplus mills to the needy mills, on mutually acceptable terms.

(2) The Textile Commissioner has been legally requisitioning cotton from mills with larger stocks to meet the immediate requirements of the needy mills.

(3) For the same purpose, requisitioning of cotton from trade has also been undertaken.

(4) Movement of cotton has been regulated within and from all cotton growing areas.

Maximum limits have been prescribed for the holdings of stocks of cotton by mills. For the present, no mill will be allowed to keep stocks of cotton beyond its two months requirements. This limit may have to be reduced further, if considered necessary.

It is also being ensured that foreign cotton already released for import arrives expenditiously. In all, arrangements have been made to import cotton as follows for the current season:—

(a) 3.75 lakh bales from U.S.A. under P.L. 480.

(b) 5.00 lakh bales from global cotton.

(c) 0.50 lakh bales under U.S.A. barter.

(d) Further it is proposed to make efforts for the 1966-67 cotton year (September 1966 to August 1967) to import 3 to 4 lakh bales *more* from abroad.

5. Following the implementation of some of these measures, any large scale closure of mills for want of cotton has generally been avoided hitherto.

6. Prompt action has been intitiated for making cotton available in all these cases and two of these mills have already resumed working and it is hoped that the other two would also be in a position to restart shortly. Earlier, some mills in West Bengal were also reported to be experiencing difficulties in securing the required supplies of cotton. As a matter of fact, one mill was to close yesterday. We prevented its closure and the Keshoram Cotton Mills is continuing to work. As soon as intimation was received from the State Government of West Bengal, steps were taken to make some supplies available to these

mills from the Punjab, and, thus, their closure has been avoided so far.

The present difficult situation is likely to continue at least till about the end of December, 1966, when the new crop will start moving in bulk. Thereafter, the position is expected to improve somewhat. Taking a view of the season as a whole, it would not be proper to take an alarmistic view about the overall cotton supply position. The current season started with an opening stock of about 22 lakh bales. This, together with the estimated crop of 55 lakh bales and imports of about 8 lakh bales, is expected to give a total availability of about 85 lakh bales. Further imports would also be considered as mentioned in para 4(d) above. As against this availability, the total requirements on account of mill consumption (about 66 lakh bales), exports (2.5 to 3.0 lakh bales) and extra factory consumption (abut one lakh bales) are expected to be of the order of 69.5 to 70 lakh bales, leaving a stock of about 15 lakh bales including about 4 to 5 lakh bales of Bengal Deshi and other non-spinnable varieties of cotton at the end of the 1966-67 cotton season. No doubt this is comparatively smaller carry over than what may be termed as safe or satisfactory carry over at 20 to 22 lakh bales. This closing stock may in fact be somewhat larger, if the crop turns out to be more than 55 lakh bales, as is expected by a section of the trade. In the context of this overall supply position and the measures which Government have taken and are taking in order to tide over the present difficulties, the action taken by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation in advising all the mills to close down for a fortnight, from 19th December, 1966, to 2nd January, 1967, would appear to be totally unnecessary.

It is proposed to discuss these latest developments further with the representatives of the industry, trade, growers and labour next week on Thursday, the 30th November, and Friday, the 1st December, 1966.

All the cotton growing State Governments of the country are fully co-operating with the Central Government to see that the cotton growers receive appropriate ceiling prices for the respective varieties of cotton. Appropriate ceiling prices in India compare very favourably with the corresponding prices of similar cottons in other countries. It is, therefore, not possible to remove the ceiling prices of cotton in the current season. The prices have been announced already in the beginning of the season for the whole cotton year.

It is also not possible to remove the partial control on cloth of mass consumption because with any removal of control on ceiling prices of cotton or on the controlled varieties of cloth, the cloth prices for the average consumer of most popular varieties will shoot up to very high levels making the cloth of mass consumption very much dearer. Again, the very high prices that some economically strong mills can afford to pay after any removal of the ceiling prices of cotton will make it impossible for the scores of weak mills to buy their requirements at those prices of cotton and sell their cloth and thus a major factor of closure of such units will emerge. Thus, it is not possible to consider any removel of ceiling prices of cotton or removal of the partial controls on the prices of cloth of mass consumption.

For assuranq the cotton growers, both the mill industry and the Government are assuring the cotton growers that throughout the cotton year 1966-67, proper arrangements would be made to ensure that the growers receive appropriate ceiling prices for their respective varieties of cotton. I am sure that the measures which the industry, the State Governments and the Central Government are taking will, in fact, assure the cotton growers throughout the year. During the whole cotton year the grower will get prices lower than the appropriate ceiling prices. At the same time, the Central Government and the State

Governments would request the full co-operation of the growers and the co-operative societies and the trade to see that the mills are provided with cotton at the appropriate ceiling prices.

With respect to trade, Government would request the full co-operation on behalf of this House and myself that orderly trading should be continued by them without any non-co-operation or interuption on their behalf. The cotton textile mills are being permitted to directly buy cotton or kapas (unginned cotton) from the growers or their co-operative societies wherever the trade withholds such marketing and where trade does not co-operate. Government would also contemplate the State Trading Corporation to intervene on behalf of growers and the industry where full cooperation of traders is not forthcoming; and where the traders in any area withhold the co-operation in marketing the crop in an orderly and smooth manner both unginned cotton (kapas) and cotton at the appropriate ceiling prices, direct mill buying or buying through Central, State and Cooperative agencies will be resorted to.

Government would also requisition as and when necessary cotton from all such stocks whether held by growers, traders or mills who refuse to market the stocks within the regulations and at the appropriate ceiling prices for such varieties of cotton.

I can, therefore, assure the Hon'ble House and the country that all these matters are being comprehensively looked into and dealt with. Every effort is being made to avert block closures and keep all the mills running to the full capacity to the extent possible and only resort to a small cut in production or partial closure of a few units if and where found totally unavoidable for a short period.

The Central Government and all the State Governments are keeping a continuous watch in the interest of industry, labour, trade and cotton growers so that this difficult period of the next four to six weeks for the cotton textile industry is tided over in a satisfactory manner.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय के लंबे बयान से एक निष्कर्ष या नतीजा निकला कि मिलों की जो शक्ति, कैपेसिटी लाइसेंस की गई है और उन की जो मांग है तथा पैदावार और आयात, इनमें जो संतुलन रखना चाहिये वह रखने में आप की योजना पूर्णतया असफल हो गयी है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि पिछली बार जब आप से सवाल किया गया था कि सुपरफाइन और फाइन कपड़े का दाम कितना बढ़ा है तब आप ने कहा था कि चूंकि यह नियन्त्रण कक्षा के बाहर है इस लिये इस के आंकड़े मैं नहीं रखता। क्या सरकार को पता है कि मिल वालों के जरिये यह मांग की गई है कि दाम नियन्त्रण को एकदम समाप्त किया जाये। साथ ही साथ किसानों को जो दाम मिलता है रुई का उसको घटाने की साजिश भी की जा रही है। मिल वाले अपना दाम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और किसानों का घटाना चाहते हैं। इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त जो मिलों के बन्द होने की समस्या आई है उसका स्थायी हल निकालने के लिए और उपभोक्ता और किसानों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए सरकार क्या ठोस कारंवाई कर रही है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में बतलाया कि हम इस क्रॉप में पहले 62 लाख गांठों की आशा करते थे, उस के बाद उसे घटा कर 60 लाख किया गया और उसके बाद फिर 55 लाख कर दिया गया। स्पिंडल कैपेसिटी जो दी जाती है वह हमारे सारे काटन के इन्डिजिनस प्रोडक्शन और और इम्पोर्ट पर रिलाई कर के दी जाती है। इस लिए यह कहना गलत है कि हमारी प्लैनिंग के अन्दर कोई कमजोरी है। दूसरा सवाल ग्रोअर्स के बारे में था। मैं ने साफ बतलाया कि ग्रोअर्स का पूरा खयाल रक्खा जायेगा। किसी भी काटन ग्रोअर को

[श्री मनुभाई शाह]

ऐप्रोप्रिएट सीलिंग प्राइस से नीचे दाम नहीं दिया जायेगा, मिलें चाहें या न चाहें। हर तरह से ग्रोअर का रक्षण किया जाता है। लेकिन यह ग्रोअर्स का फर्ज भी हो जाता है कि वह अपने पैरों पर खड़े हों क्योंकि इसी लिए उन को रक्षण दिया जाता है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): मंत्री जी के बयान में बारिश फेल हो गई यह शब्द कई बार आये हैं। मैं सब से पहले इस के लिए अपना विरोध बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जब सरकार फेल हो जाती है जमीन के नीचे का पानी इस्तेमाल करने में तब वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी हमेशा बारिश के ऊपर डाल देती है। ऐसा कुछ इन्तजाम होना चाहिए जिस से मंत्री लोग अपनी जिम्मेदारी से भाग न जायें और बारिश के ऊपर उसे टाल न सकें। मेरा सवाल जहां सूती मिलों के सम्बन्ध में कच्चे माल और रूई को ले कर है वहां पुरानी मशीनों और दूसरे साधनों को ले कर के भी है, कि भारत की सूती मिलें ठीक तरह से चल नहीं रही हैं। सरकार बार-बार उन को कर्जा भी देती है। तो क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी व्यापक योजना बनाई है जिस से उन मिलों को ठीक तरह से चलाने के लिए, हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कपड़े की खपत को बढ़ाने के लिए और विदेशी व्यापार को बढ़िया बनाने के लिए कुछ ज्यादा व्यापक तरीके से मिलों को सुधारा जाये फिर कोई रकम दे। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि अब तक कितना पैसा दिया गया है कर्जे के रूप में और कितना रुपया और देना पड़ेगा उन को आधुनिक बनाने के लिए जिस में हमारे यहां की खराब मशीनें सब ठीक हो जायें।

श्री मनुभाई शाह: पहली बात तो यह है कि कोई जिम्मेदारी सरकार रेन्स के सिर पर नहीं डालना चाहती है। लेकिन हकीकत को माननीय सदस्य को सामने रखनी ही पड़ेगी। हमने जितना क्राप का एस्टिमेट लगाया था उस के लिए जून से पहले रेन्स नहीं आये, यह सारा देश जानता है। इस की वजह से क्राप घटी और हमको अपने एस्टिमेट को दुबारा देखने की जरूरत पड़ी।

जहां तक मिलों के चलने का सवाल है, मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि सारी तहकीकात हमारे पास मौजूद है कि कौन सी मिल कैसी है। आज करीब 80 या 100 मिलें हैं जिन में ठीक से काम नहीं हो रहा है। आज हिन्दुस्तान मिलों के हिसाब से दुनिया का सब से बड़ा देश है जहां पर 600 के करीब मिलें हैं। उनमें से कुछ कमजोर होंगी, कुछ लेटेस्ट होंगी। इस तरह की पंचरंगी स्थिति इस इंडस्ट्री में हुए बगैर काम नहीं चल सकता है। हम ने अब तक रिनोवेशन के लिए कुल 40 या 45 करोड़ रुपया कर्जे के रूप में दिया है। पूरे रिनोवेशन के लिए जो हमारा एस्टिमेट है वह हमारी कैपेसिटी के बाहर है। इस के लिए कोई 4 या साढ़े 4 अरब रुपया चाहिये। हिन्दुस्तान की मौजूदा एकानामी में इस को पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता कि सारी इंडस्ट्री को एक दम से माडर्नाइज कर दिया जाये। इस लिए आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता हर पांच साल में काफी मिलों को माडर्नाइज किया जा रहा है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: अब तक कुल कितना दिया है सरकार ने।

श्री मनुभाई शाह: कोई 40 या 45 करोड़ रुपया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: और कुल साढ़े 400 करोड़ रु० चाहिये।

श्री मनुभाई शाह: जी हां।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it appears that some millowners have already started closure or partial closure on the ground that cotton was not available to them. In

Kanpur some of the mills have already notified that there will be a partial closure. So, I want to know whether there is any proposal by the Government to convene a meeting of the workers' representatives, the employers and the growers, a tripartite meeting as such, to discuss this entire issue. If so, may I know whether instructions have been issued to all mill-owners not to close down wholly or partially these mills in the larger interest of the country and the workers?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Firstly, as the hon. Member is aware, the recommendation of the ICMF is only from 19th December. Therefore, it does not arise at the moment.

Secondly, all the labour representatives, millowners, cotton growers and traders have been invited and the hon. Member is one of them. The invitation will be reaching him this evening or must have reached him already. I can assure this House that in terms of the statement that I have laid, we are trying to have the closure of as few mills as possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has said that the matter will be discussed. I will be very happy to discuss it. Instructions should be issued not to lay off any mill.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Whatever is possible under law will be done. Every effort is being made to see that nothing closes.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): May I know whether it is a fact that this problem was going on for some months and the Minister was aware of it. If he was aware that the situation was getting from bad to worse, why did he allow the situation to precipitate to this point before he has announced all these measures?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I said, continuous measures have been taken. But where nature goes against us and imports cannot be afforded because of shortage of foreign exchange, naturally the results of all the problems must come before us and we are trying to solve them.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: By what measures?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The measures have been given elaborately. There are seven pages.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Is it due to nature? This problem of want of cotton was before the Government for the last more than six months. At that time, coming of rains or the prospect of rains did not arise at all. I want to ask whether this rain business has come right now. I want to know why it was being precipitated for the past some months and why is the Minister giving this answer that all this is because of nature. There is something basically very defective with cotton textile policy itself.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The question of cotton never came up before six months. It came only on 29th September for the information of the hon. Lady Member.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Let me inform the hon. Minister....

Mr. Speaker: Now the hon. Lady Member shall resume her seat.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I will not accept a wrong statement. The previous closures of a few .... (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Vimla Devi (Eluru): Why should you say hon. Lady Member? You may say hon. Member. (*Interruptions*).

An hon. Member: Ladies are always honourable.

Mr. Speaker: No discrimination might be made.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): A member is a member even if he is a lady. That is what Mr. Mavlankar ruled.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Alvares.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): It appears from the threat of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation . . .

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have not yet replied to the hon. Member. I would like to answer her.

The problem was that the question of cotton as a factor of closure never came up before 29th September, after the failure of monsoon was noticed. The previous closure of a few mills were really due to uneconomic old machinery and old mills which have been with us for the last 30 or 40 years. For that, correctives of modernisation and giving of new licences have been placed before the House and are being implemented for the past so many years.

Shri Alvares: All members are hon. members and the repetition of the word 'honourable' is rather redundant.

May I know whether the threat of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation....

Mr. Speaker: Lady is redundant, 'honourable' is redundant. Then what is left behind?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Only member stands.

Shri Alvares: It appears from the statement of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation that the reasons for a closure for fourteen days corresponded with the short supply of cotton. Now, it appears from the statement of the hon. Minister that it is not so. May I know whether the threat of closure was a manoeuvre to ease the controls on cotton and also to buy cotton below the ceiling price from the producers?

Shri Manubhai Shah: May I submit that I did not say that there was a recommendation that the closure was not connected with cotton scarcity?

Shri Alvares: He said that it was alarming.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not as alarming as they think. We do not believe that closure for fifteen days is called for. But it is true that the difficulties of the mills are genuine. I do not want to under-estimate or under-rate their difficulty. We have got to meet the situation squarely by co-operation, and that is why a meeting of the different interests has been called for. Therefore, I would not subscribe to the view that this particular proposal with which we are in complete disagreement has anything to do with either reduction of the prices or removal of the controls. I have totally repudiated that. Nor are we going to remove the ceiling price of the controls on the mass consumption cloth.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : (कैराना) मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य से पता चलता है कि सिर्फ पांच लाख गांठों की कमी है। यह कमी ऐसी नहीं है जो कि सरकार पूरी न कर सके। यह जो साजिश की गई है इस तरह से मिलों को बन्द करने का क्या यह इस बात का प्रमाण नहीं है कि मिल मालिक कपड़े की कीमतें बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और किसानों के ऊपर प्रोक्योरमेंट जबर्दस्ती लादना चाहते हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : कहां से लाद रहे है? पांच लाख गांठों की कमी कोई एक महीने की खराब होगी । इसलिए हमें सिम्पैथी से इस चीज को देखना चाहिए, हमदर्दी से सोचना चाहिये और सब की कोआपरेशन ले कर आगे बढ़ना चाहिये ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (गलेमपुर): यह स्पष्ट नजर आ रहा है कि परिस्थिति बहुत ही गम्भीर होने वाली है । देश के अन्दर करीब छः सौ सूती मिलें हैं और उन मिलों में सात लाख के करीब मजदूर काम

करते हैं। यदि ये मिलें बन्द हो जाएं तो उत्पादन में कितनी कमी आएगी और कितने रुपये का नुकसान होगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : बन्द न हों इसके लिए हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं, कट जितना कम से कम हो सकता है हो, इसकी हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसका असर क्या होगा इसके बारे में मैं पहले से ही कैसे पता बता सकता हूं ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Are Government aware that the closure of mills even in a State like West Bengal where we do not have a very large number of mills has been going on for quite some time and that even recently there was going to be a big closure? May I know whether this pressure which is being brought, and which Government say now that they are not going to accept, for the closure of the mills, will now be stalled by the decision which has now also been proposed by the committee of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation that from January, 3.6 per cent of the installed spindless in the mills will be sealed? That will be the second line of attack which they will take. May I know whether Government will give us a categorical answer that such a thing will also not be permitted?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The point is that these are all different suggestions. As I have said in my answer, our basic policy is that so long as we can meet the supplies of cotton, (because this is the basic point), as long as we are assured that the cotton is there, we shall try to avoid any cut or closure. Beyond that, before assessing the whole situation, it is difficult to say; as regards how much it is possible to get by way of imports, today in the present foreign exchange situation, I cannot prevail upon the Finance Minister to allow unlimited imports. So, in the light of the total availability, I can assure the House that minimum stoppage of minimum units and of the minimum spindles will be attempted for the minimum period.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : क्या सरकार ने इस बात की खोज की है कि ऐसी बहुत सी मिलें हैं जो सीधे रूई काश्तकारों से अपने कमिशन एजेंट्स के जरिये खरीदती हैं। और उन के पास स्टाक है ? यदि की है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितनी मिलें हैं जिन के पास स्टाक है ?

आप ने कहा है कि पांच लाख गांठों की कमी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपको पहले से पता नहीं था कि संकट आने वाला है और अगर था तो इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए विदेशों से भी आपने बातचीत की है ? और यदि की है तो किन किन देशों से की है ? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि मिल मालिक अपने कपड़े के दाम बढ़ाने के लिए यह सारी साजिश कर रहे हैं, स्टाक होने पर भी मिलों को बन्द करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैंने बता दिया है कि 3 लाख 75 हजार तो पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत आ रही हैं, पांच लाख गलोबल की आ रही हैं और पचास हजार गांठें बार्टर की आ रही हैं। और भी फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलेगा तो कोशिश करेंगे ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि मिलों का सीधा सम्बन्ध है और उन के पास स्टाक है। क्या सरकार ने खोज की है कि कितनी मिलों के पास स्टाक काफी है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : किसी के पास स्टाक इतना ज्यादा नहीं है ।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : मध्य प्रदेश में इंदौर ऐसा सैंटर है जहां काटन मिलें सब से अधिक है। वहां कपास पैदा होती है। उसको बाहर भेजने पर सरकार ने प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है । इसका वहां के ग्रोअर्ज पर

[श्री घड़े]

जो कपास पैदा करते हैं, बुरा असर पड़ा है। कपास इस बार वहां बहुत कम पैदा हुई है जिसके कारण से इन्दौर में एक मिल बन्द हो गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आज इन्दौर में कितना स्टाक है और वहां की नौ मिल्ज को काटन सप्लाई करने के लिए शासन ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं ने सब एरियाज के बारे में भी बताया है। सौभाग्य से इन्दौर में काटन की कमी की वजह से कोई मिल बन्द नहीं है। राजनन्दगांव में जो मिल बन्द हो गई थी, वह फिनांशल रीजन्स की वजह से बन्द हुई थी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : भोपाल में भी एक मिल बन्द है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वह दूसरी बात है।

श्री घड़े : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि तीन मिलें बन्द हो गई हैं, जिन में से एक एम० पी० की है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह जब राजनन्दगांव की मिल को काटन सप्लाई किया गया, तो पता चला कि वह फिनांसिंग का झगड़ा है। कंट्रोलर ने उस के बारे में दरयाफ्त कर ली है, और वह शायद चालू भी हो गई हो।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The hon. Minister was very kind to say that it was not an alarming picture. I agree with him. But surely it is a very frightful picture. First, there is the food scarcity and the invasion of PL-480; now there is cotton scarcity and the invasion of PL-480 and other things. May I know from the hon. Minister what he is going to do to stop hoarding, black-marketing and profiteering and anti-social activities which are always the concomitant of scarcity in any field, and whether he is going to evolve some new machinery or whether he is going to leave it to the tender mercies of the machinery that we have now? What is he going to do to check all these evils?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a very relevant question to which I have given an elaborate answer. Firstly, it is our intention continuously to grow more and more cotton. It is known to the House that during the last fifteen years considerable progress has been made in the field of cotton production; from 22 lakhs bales or so at the time of Partition, the current crop is 60 lakhs bales and we must thank our growers for that progress that they have made. But the demand for cotton . . .

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): The cotton grown in the Ahmedabad area has continuously gone down. What are the reasons for that?

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): The hon. Minister had himself admitted some time back that there had been a fall in production.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There has been no fall in production of cotton. On the contrary, it has been continuously rising but it has not matched up to the total requirements which are expanding continuously both for internal consumption and for export.

The hon. Member has asked what machinery we have when we are faced with scarcity. I have suggested the machinery that we shall requisite at the proper ceiling prices, keeping the interests of the growers in mind on the one hand and of the mills on the other.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How will he check the anti-social activities? They are bound to grow as a result of the scarcity.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is what I have mentioned in my statement.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Before I put my question, I might be permitted to make a submission re-

questing you to make some observation on the practice of the Government, not infrequently indulged in, of either stalling or making infructuous matters which they think are likely to come up on the floor of this House, as has happened in this case.

Mr. Speaker: Now, he might put his question.

Shri Kapur Singh: In the context of the fact that the prices of cotton which are ruling are above the ceiling prices from 15 to 50 per cent, may I know whether Government are aware that while in the private sector the ceiling prices have been strictly enforced, in the public sector a blind eye has been turned for purchasing cotton at prices above the ceiling prices and if so, why this has been done?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, I completely disagree with the hon. Member. No cotton mill in the public sector has purchased any cotton at prices higher than the ceiling, because they cannot do so.

Shri Kapur Singh: My question has not been understood. My question is why in the case of the private sector, the private cotton mills have been strictly forbidden to buy cotton at prices above the ceiling prices and if they try to do so the law is enforced, but this is not done in the case of the public sector mills and why this distinction and discrimination is made.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not a fact; if he can prove any instance of any public sector mill run by an authorised controller, which has paid prices above the ceiling, I am prepared to take action against him.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua:

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): The question and the answer are vague on this issue as to what constitutes ceiling, because in the vocabulary of the hon. Minister ...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He might resume his seat.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In his statement, the hon. Minister has said that there is a shortfall in cotton because of drought conditions in certain parts of the country. In view of fact that there are no drought conditions in any of the cotton growing areas—neither in U.P. nor in Bihar wnere drought conditions are rampant is cotton grown—are Government aware of a conspiracy launched by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation (a) to reap a huge advantage for themselves, and (b) to put the country in a disadvantageous position?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have completely answered that there is no conspiracy in this matter. The rains also failed in Gujarat and the crop went down by 3 lakh bales; the rains did not fall in Maharashtra and the crop decreased by 4 lakh bales. Rains fell in Punjab and we got an extra one lakh bales. Overall, the country is today facing a shortage due to failure of rainfall of about 7 lakh bales.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South-West): In conditions of cotton scarcity such as the Minister has described, it would be natural for some large units which may have built up relatively larger stocks beforehand not to reveal the full extent of the stocks because Government are now thinking in terms of equitable rationing of the available stocks. Have Government got any independent machinery of their own to actually physically verify the cotton stocks and not depend only on returns which the mills themselves supply?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have sent our own inspectors in the last 1½ months to almost 600 warehouses. Cotton is not a thing which can be hidden under a bushel. The shortage is of a very great nature, of 4—6 lakh bales, not a few hundred bales here or there. Therefore, I can assure the hon. Member that no mill which has excessive stock can keep it away from Government.

12.38 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of Cement Corporation of India

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1965-66, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(2) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7419/66].

Export of Coir Yarn (Inspection) Amendment Rules

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Export of Coir Yarn (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 3391 in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7419/66].

Notification under Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Metals (Shri S. A. Mehdi): On behalf of Shri S. K. Dey Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 3340 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1966, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, rescinding Notification No. S.O. 329 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1965. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7420/66].

Central Silk Board (Research and Service Stations) Consolidated Recruitment Rules

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Silk Board (Research and Service Station) Consolidated Recruitment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1311 in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7421/66].

12.39 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Minutes

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following—

(1) Minutes of the sitting of the Estimates Committee relating to their Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Hundredth, Hundred-first and Hundred-second Reports on the Ministry of Education (University Grants Commission and Central Universities);

(2) Minutes of the sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to their Ninety-first Report on the Ministry of Railways (South Eastern Railway); and

(3) Minutes of the sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to their Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth Reports on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Community Development).

12.40 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 22nd November, 1966, agreed without any amendment to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1966, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th November, 1966."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 22nd November, 1966, agreed without any amendment to the Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill, 1966, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th November, 1966."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 23rd November, 1966, agreed without any amendment to the Companies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1966, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th November, 1966."

(iv) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 23rd November, 1966, agreed without any amendment to the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Validation of Electricity Tax) Bill, 1966, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th November, 1966."

12.41 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

EIGHTY-FOURTH AND EIGHTY-FIFTH REPORTS

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:—

(1) Eighty-fourth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-fourth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Railways—Chittaranjan Locomotive Works; and

(2) Eighty-fifth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-fifth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Railways—Integral Coach Factory.

12.41½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SIXTY-SECOND REPORT

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I beg to present the Sixty-second Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1964-65, Audit Report (Civil), 1966 and Audit Report (Commercial), 1966 relating to the Ministries of Health and Family Planning, Home Affairs, Information

[Shri Morarka]

and Broadcasting, Irrigation and Power, Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation and Mines and Metals.

12.41½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

NINETEENTH REPORT

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): I beg to present the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

12.42 hrs.

RE: ORDER IN WHICH MEMBERS ARE TO BE CALLED

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Hem Barua has written to me. That debate is still continuing, it has not concluded. Therefore . . .

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): It does not matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): A convention has been violated.

Shri Hem Barua: It pains me to say that a very healthy convention started by you was deliberately violated by the Chairman who was presiding over the proceedings of the House during the discussion on student unrest on the motion of Mr. Mathur. What happened? On the 23rd I sent in my name as an accredited spokesman of the party and the only spokesman of the party. I did not get a chance on the 23rd. I understood the reason for that, because mine is a small party numerically, I was not entitled to get a chance in the first stage. What happened on the second day, yesterday the 24th? The Chairman was in the Chair. I went to him, a thing which I normally never do, and asked him: "Is my name there?" He said: "Yes, your name is the fourth here in the list. I propose to call Acharya Kripalani, and after that I propose to call you." Then I came down, and Acharya Kripalani, in his generosity, said: "Do you want to speak before I speak?" I said, "No, dada, you speak; after you I will speak." Then, what happened?

The convention is this that after the first round of speakers of the political parties recognised as groups is over, you give a second chance, or the second round starts, but yesterday what happened? I waited and waited. Then another member of another party, whose spokesman had already participated in the debate on 23rd November, was summoned and I was bypassed completely. Not only I, the spokesman of the Jana Sangh was also bypassed.

It pains me very much to say that this is calculated to lower the prestige of the House. It tantamounts to a breach of privilege against a member, because a healthy convention has been established by the Speaker, and when I came to know that my name was the fourth in the list I was satisfied in my mind that it was the Speaker who in his wisdom must have arranged the list. So, your wisdom has been challenged by the Chairman, and that has been also violated.

After you give a chance to every group, that is the convention, you allow another spokesman, but here were two people, two members belonging to the same group who were allowed to speak. You may allow all the 10 or 11 members belonging to a particular group to speak, I do not have any objection, but when I find that a fundamental principle has been deliberately violated in this House, it pains me. I hope and trust that that gentleman who was the Chairman yesterday in your place will be removed from the Panel of Chairman. And may I assure you that I am not going to participate in any debate whenever I find that gentleman in the Chair because

he deliberately violated the convention?

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी निवेदन करने दीजिए .... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) हम को भी शिकायत है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को भी वही शिकायत है जो इनको है और बिलकुल दुरुस्त है

श्री बड़े : 23 तारीख को हमने ओंकार लाल बेरवा का नाम भेजा था । 23 को भी उनका नाम नहीं आया, 24 को भी नहीं आया । लिस्ट में ओंकार लाल बेरवा का नाम है ... (**व्यवधान**) .... लेकिन न 23 को बुलाया न 29 को बुलाया । कन्वेंशन यह है कि पहले तो स्वतंत्र पार्टी को बुलाते है फिर कम्युनिस्ट लोगों को बुलाते है

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : कहां कन्वेंशन है ?

श्री बड़े : कल क्या हुआ कि एस०एस० पी० के यशपाल सिंह जी के बोलने के बाद भी फिर डा० लोहिया को बांस दिया । इस पर हम को कुछ कहना नहीं है, देना चाहिए बास लेकिन ... (**व्यवधान**) ...

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): When he makes an attack on the Chairman, we should be allowed to say a word.

Mr. Speaker: There is no need.

Shri Joachim Alva: When the Chairman is attacked like that and when he says that he will not speak, it is our duty ...

Mr. Speaker: I will have to protect the Chairman; I will do that. Why should he do that?

Shri Joachim Alva: There are other issues arising. I must get a chance to speak.

Mr. Speaker: It should not be taken as a rigid rule that one uniform practice would be followed. If sometimes whoever is presiding departs from that ...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What will it lead to?

Shri Hem Barua: He should not have a prepared list at all.

Mr. Speaker: It is not good if anything is said against the presiding officer or any motives are imputed to him. If these two parties have not been given a chance, I agree that they ought to have been accommodated. Still the debate is pending and I will give them time to speak. There is no question of any breach of privilege. I will accommodate both these parties.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I want to seek a clarification for future guidance.

Shri Joachim Alva: I have to put a question ... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: I have called Mr. Alva.

Shri Joachim Alva: It has been very unfair on the port of my esteemed friend Mr. Hem Barua to make an attack on the Chairman, Mr. Saraf, in this fashion. Mr. Saraf has discharged his duty impartially and has striven his utmost to accommodate them. I have myself sat here from 4 to 6.30 and there were nearly forty members present and then this notorious bell ringer (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Bade: I take exception to this. नोटोरिअस कैसे कह सकते हैं किसी मेम्बर को? (**व्यवधान**) ....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह दो बार मेरा अपमान कर चुके हैं । (**व्यवधान**) ...

Mr. Speaker: It is very undesirable that this expression should be used for any Member; it ought not to be

[Mr. Speaker]

used. It is not fair to call any Member like this; it is bad.

Shri Joachim Alva: I shall tell you why. We sit here. There were about forty Members.

Mr. Speaker: He must withdraw that.

Shri Joachim Alva: We sit here till 6.30.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has not withdrawn that expression, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I will advise him to withdraw those words.

Shri Joachim Alva: I will tell you. Nearly forty or fifty Members sit here leaving everything else, but he does like that. Coming to the point . . .

Shri Bade: He has not yet withdrawn it. He must be asked to withdraw those words.

Shri Joachim Alva: Personally I would not withdraw the word, Sir, but in deference to your instructions I withdraw that.

It is not fair because Mr. Saraf, as Chairman, strove his utmost to please every Member and even said this much about Mr. Hem Barua. It is on record. He said that Shri Hem Barua had agreed that when his party members had spoken he would forgo his opportunity or something to that effect. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua: I never agreed. **(*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Those words will stand expunged.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह इस को विद्-ड्रा कैसे करेंगे, उन्होंने विद्-ड्रा करने के लिये कहां कहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अजीब बात है । वह अगर विद्-ड्रा नहीं करते हैं, तो मैं तो उसको एक्सपंज करने के लिए कह रहा हूं । उस पर भी आपको एतराज है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : या तो इस को एक्सपंज किया जाए या इस को वापस लिया जाय । सब के लिये एक कानून हो ।

Shri Joachim Alva: There has been a time when my name was second in the list in the debate on foreign affairs but I was never called, and I have never made a grudge about it. We have said here several times; it is not fair. I have great sympathy for my hon. friend Shri Hem Barua; I sympathise with him. I am sorry for that.

Mr. Speaker: It is finished now. There was no need at all.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, on a point of personal clarification.

Mr. Speaker: There is no need.

Shri Hem Barua: I have not accused Shri Sham Lal Saraf; I have not mentioned his name even, but here is Shri Joachim Alva who has misunderstood the whole thing and has accused me for nothing. I will tell you; my submission is that. (*Interruption*)--even today I do not want to speak. That is not the thing. The thing is, or the convention is, that after you exhaust the first round, you give an opportunity to others in the second round.

Mr. Speaker: That will be adhered to.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In all humility, may I submit that—I do not mind and I am not against giving more time to any group—to all speakers or groups it may be done impartially?

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

12.52 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing 29th of November, 1966, will consist of:

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of

The Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Bill, 1966, as passed by the Rajya Sabha.

The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill, 1966.

The Goa, Daman and Diu (Opinion Poll) Bill, 1966.

The Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Bill, 1966, as passed by the Rajya Sabha.

The Seeds Bill, 1964, as passed by the Rajya Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee.

The Patents Bill, 1966, as reported by the Joint Committee.

(3) Discussion on the statement made by the Minister of State for Home Affairs on the 9th November, 1966 regarding certain incidents in New Delhi on the 7th November, 1966 on a motion to be moved by Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai on Friday, the 2nd of December, 1966.

(4) Further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur regarding student unrest and trouble in recent months, on Tuesday, the 29th November, at 5.00 P.M.

(5) Consideration of a resolution to be moved by the Minister of Commerce seeking approval of the Notification regarding export duty on tea.

Time permitting, the House will also take up,

(i) Consideration and passing of the Constitution (Twenty-third Amendment) Bill, 1966.

(ii) Consideration of motions for reference of the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1966; the Road Transport Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1966; the Electricity (Supply) Second Amendment Bill, 1966; the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Bill, 1966; the Punjab Municipal (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1966 and Delhi Panchayat Samitis and Nyaya Panchayats Bill, 1966 to a Joint Committee.

(iii) Consideration of motions for modification of the Ministers' Residences (Amendment) Rules, 1965 and the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1966 given notice of by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath.

The Bills which I mentioned under item (ii) at the end are all grouped in just one item; small item. Therefore, you should not be afraid that I have mentioned so many Bills. If time permits, they will be taken up.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): In view of the ambitious and long list of busi-

[Shri Ranga]

mess that has been doled out to us, I would like to know whether there is any chance for the extension of this session. That is one thing, because otherwise, it would not be possible for us to make our own arrangements. Secondly, my hon. friend Shri Kapur Singh will raise the other points, but I am very particular about one thing. Why is it that all these items have been taken up now and not the items that have already been announced before the whole of the country, that is, the Five Year Plan?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Some of us had anticipated as much, knowing as we do the complete incapacity of Government, but it does appear very crude that after so much fanfare in regard to the Plans, this virtually last session of Parliament is not having the opportunity of discussing it. When the Government announced its extremely half-hearted idea in regard to consultation with Parliament in regard to the Plan, we could guess what was in the mind of the Government. It did not really want to consult Parliament and they have now come to a pass where not even the general principles involved in the projected Plan can be discussed in this House. I do not understand why this should have been allowed to happen, and this Government has been telling us repeatedly that we shall not sit later than 2nd December in any case. I do not know why they have this gumption of talking in that kind of fashion before Parliament, but they do, and they do not finish their business.

Apart from that, what about the discussion on international affairs? We have got a new Minister, and this is the last session of Parliament, and at least it is most elementary courtesy to this House that this new Minister does open his mouth and say something worth-while in regard to foreign affairs. Many things have happened, and if you refer to the Secretariat you will find that on account of this session being very short, we have had to give notice of short-notice questions relating to some highly important matters about international affairs. And the Ministers in their discretion do refuse to accept short notice for these answers, and we are being prevented bodily from having a discussion on very serious matters relating to international relations.

We had that much-advertised meeting of our Prime Minister—the meeting of our Prime Minister, President Tito and President Nasser. Many foreign journals wrote that not a mouse stirred anywhere in the world even though this wonderful tripartite meeting took place in Delhi. We want to know what happened. In this country we were told this was a very important meeting; if it was an important meeting, why don't you give us an opportunity of discussing the results of this important meeting? So many things with regard to North Vietnam have happened. The Consul-General is called by the Foreign Ministry officials-these half penny two-penny officials—(*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I am not objecting to the word, but I am objecting to his long speech.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I was saying that a foreign country's representative is called and told that "you have circulated this material", relating to his own country, because that circular would annoy the American Government. That sort of thing takes place. We ask questions and we get no satisfaction. There have been many things, and I am giving this only as an illustrative material. Many things have happened and we have to insist on a discussion on world affairs. The Government have announced it, but why do they announce a programme which they never keep up and why does this practise continue? This being the last session of Parliament, something very drastic has got to be done about it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: (Hoshangabad): I shall try to be very brief. As this is the last statement of its kind in this session, I crave your indulgence to be a little longer than usual. I am glad that this innovation has been established now, a healthy innovation, of making the statement regarding the business for the next week—apparently in response to your advise, in accordance with your advice,—available to us in advance in the Notice Office. I have made a study of it before making some observations. Now, this seems to be a formidable list of business. Everybody will agree that it is a formidable list indeed, and my hon. friend, the Leader of the House, I venture to submit, will, if he gets all this business through in the next week, go down in history as having outdown Hanuman himself who lifted the Gandamadhana parvata, as the Ramayana, says, for getting the *jadi buti* needed for Lakshmana's treatment. I wish him success in his endeavour.

13.00 hrs.

This only reinforces what I have been saying during the last 5 years; it pinpoints the planned planlessness of Government business so far as Lok Sabha is concerned. They cannot plan the business for Lok Sabha sessions, and they prepare Five Year Plans for the entire country! It is a sad state of affairs. This is the fag-end of this Lok Sabha. I hope the next Lok Sabha will do better in this regard.

The Judges (Inquiry) Bill has been apparently scuttled. In the lame duck session, we will have no time for these Bills; it will be confined to Vote on Account only. The other Bills which Joint Committees have vetted and prepared for the House will all lapse.

The Leader of the House promised a fortnight ago in response to your suggestion that he would take up the issue with the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. He said earlier that Mr. Chagla who is the Leader of that House, would take it up, but then he corrected himself when you drew his attention to what you had stated the previous Friday and then he agreed a fortnight ago that he would take up the matter. I would like him to tell the House whether he has already initiated any steps in the matter and met the members of the Congress Party in the other House to sound them on this, because I am sure unless this Lok Sabha in your own time sets this new precedent in accordance with article 114, I have no hesitation in saying that we would be infringing the oath of loyalty to the Constitution which we have taken. It is a constitutional obligation imposed on the Lok Sabha and if we do not discharge it, we will be guilty of violation of our oath of loyalty to the Constitution.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): There was a very important resolution by Shri Ranga and others with regard to the statement made by Mr. Chavan regarding the right of demonstrating before Parliament. You had permitted us to put in that resolution, so that we can discuss this very important point pertaining to certain privileges which accrue to us as Members of Parliament and the right of the people to come to us. The list is completely silent about it. When you permitted us to put in this resolution, we did not say anything further because we thought we would be getting a chance to discuss it. That has been pushed out. I would urge that it should get precedence over other resolutions.

Then there is a very small Bill seeking to amend the Advocates Act. If that could be pushed through even in 5 minutes, that would really help a lot because it is a completely non-controversial Bill and it will not be possible to take it up in the lame duck session.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Sir, the Leader of my party has already alluded to one subject I had in mind. The other point has been dealt with,

[Shri Kapur Singh]

with his usual vehemence, by my hon. friend Prof. Mukerjee.

On the 21st November, on behalf of my party, the Deputy Leader of my group in Parliament wrote a letter to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs requesting him that first priority in the undisposed business for the coming week should be given to the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan and he added:

"This is a major issue involving the entire economic welfare of our country and people and it would be very wrong if this Session of the Lok Sabha were not to have an opportunity tp express its views on this vital matter."

He went on to say:

"The second issue in order of importance is that of international affairs. Both of these should be given priority over all other business, but if it is a choice between the two, we are clear that adequate time should be found for a discussion on the draft outline of the Fourth Plan."

I request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to give due weight to the observations already communicated to him on behalf of my party by the Deputy Leader.

श्री बृज चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को याद होगा कि पिछली बार हम ने संसदीय कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाया था कि वर्तमान समय में गोहत्या बन्द करने के सम्बन्ध में सारे देश में एक भयंकर आन्दोलन चल रहा है। शंकराचार्य जी की गिरफ्तारी के सम्बन्ध में भी आज सारे देश में एक देशव्यापी हड़ताल रक्खी गई है और यह असन्तोष दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। जब पिछली बार मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाया गया तब उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि हम सोचेंगे कि इस विषय पर कब चर्चा की जाए। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अब समय बहुत कम रह गया है और यह संसद् का अन्तिम अधिवेशन है। तो क्या गोवध बन्दी वाले बिल को लाकर उस पर विचार करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय इस सैशन को बढ़ाने वाले हैं और वह कोई बिल इस सम्बन्ध में लाना चाहते हैं।

श्री बड़े : (खारगोन) : माननीय सदस्य का प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल है।

श्री बृज चन्द कछवाय : बिल है लेकिन वह ला ही नहीं रहे हैं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I am glad that the non-official resolution of Shri Kachhavaiya on the statement made by the Minister of State for Home Affairs on 9th November has been admitted. Sir, I fully support the demand made by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. You promised that the motion regarding the statement made by he Home Minister on the 16th November will be taken up. I do not want separate time to be allotted for that. To save time, I suggest that this motion can be taken up along with the motion of Shri Kachhavaiya and the two can be discussed simultaneously because they are practically the same.

Secondly, we have not discussed the Monopolies Commission's Report at all. We should get an opportunity for discussing it at least by sitting on a Saturday.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने एक पत्र द्वारा आपको 17 मई को छपी हुई कार्रवाई का एक हिस्सा भेजा था। जिस में दो जगहों पर आप ने सदन को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि बरसाती सत्र में जो भारत का खेलफल रहस्यपूर्ण कारणों से घट रहा है, उस पर बहस ली जायगी और उस को

पंजाब वाले विधेयक के बाद प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। इस लिए हम लोगों ने इस मामले को उस वक्त छोड़ा था। अब हमारा अन्तिम सत्र खत्म होने जा रहा है। मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं सन् 1964 की बात है। डाक्टर साहब का जीपवाला प्रस्ताव था। उसके बारे में आपका वचन था लेकिन पूर्ण नहीं हुआ। एक पत्र द्वारा आज आपने मुझे बतलाया है कि क्षेत्रफल वाली चर्चा के लिए समय देना मेरे हाथ में नहीं है, सरकार के हाथ में है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कई बार आप अपने अधिकार से कई प्रस्तावों के लिए समय दे चुके हैं और जो हमारी नियमावली है उसके मातहत ऐसा करने का आपको पूरा अधिकार है। मैं आपका ध्यान नियम 190 की ओर बड़ी नम्रतापूर्वक दिलाना चाहता हूं :

"The Speaker may, after considering the state of business in the House and in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of any such motion."

मैं आप से एक ही प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप इस पर एक या डेढ़ घंटे की बहस नहीं रखेंगे किन्तु टाल देंगे तो आपके ऊपर, मेरे ऊपर और पूरे सदन के ऊपर एक कलंक रह जाएगा कि अध्यक्ष के द्वारा जो वचन दिया जाता है उसकी पूर्ति नहीं होती है। आपको और हम को दोनों को जनता वचन भंगी कहेगी। इसलिए मैं हाथ जोड़कर प्रार्थना करता हूं कि कम से कम एक या डेढ़ घंटे की बहस, यह जो रहस्यपूर्ण कारणों से भारतीय क्षेत्रफल घटता जा रहा है, उस पर कराइये।

श्री बड़े : आप वचनभंगी कैसे कह सकते हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : और क्या कहूं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य इसी बात में खुशी प्राप्त करते हैं कि वह ऐसा लफ्ज कहें, तो आप जाने दीजिए। मैं ने जो कहा था उसके अन्दर वचन यही तो हो सकता है जैसा कि आपने कहा कि मैं गवर्नमेंट को ऐडवाइस करूं कि इस को प्रायोरिटी दी जाये।

यह मैंने कहा था उस वक्त। लेकिन चूंकि उनके साथ कंसलटेशन से ही वक्त आना है, इसलिए उनकी मर्जी के बगैर और बिना कंसलटेशन के यह नहीं कर सकता हूं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : संसद् कार्य मंत्री जी ने जो अगले सप्ताह की कार्रवाई की घोषणा की है इसमें श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय के अनियत दिन वाले प्रस्ताव की स्वीकार किया है और वह प्रस्ताव सात नवम्बर की दुर्घटना के सम्बन्ध में है और उस वक्तव्य को लेकर है जो कि यहां पर गृह-कार्य मंत्री ने दिया था। मैं आप से निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूं कि इससे पहले अनियत दिन वाले प्रस्तावों को स्वीकार करने वाली कमेटी गृह मंत्री श्री नन्दा के उस वक्तव्य के बारे में एक अनियत दिन वाला प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर चुकी है जो उन्होंने गोवध बन्दी के सम्बन्ध में चार नवम्बर को दिया था। यह जो प्रस्ताव अनियत दिन वाला स्वीकार किया गया है यह केवल 7 नवम्बर वाली दुर्घटना के सम्बन्ध में है इस वास्ते मेरा निवेदन है कि उस प्रस्ताव को भी जिसको कमेटी स्वीकार कर चुकी है, इसके साथ जोड़ लिया जाए और इन दोनों प्रस्तावों पर साथ साथ बहस हो जाए।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this last regular session of this Parliament it is a matter of consternation to all of us that there would be many loose legislative ends all round. I would like, in the first place, that the Minister should lay a statement on the Table of the House informing the House about the number of pieces of legislation which were introduced but which made no progress in this House particularly be-

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

cause of lack of planning of legislative business. Secondly, I would like to suggest that on two important matters Government should be directed to make a policy pronouncement finally so that the country knows the position of the Government and the position that this House wants us to take. The two matters are, firstly, about the interim report of the Administrative Reforms Commission which is being discussed but about which we want Government to make a definite pronouncement of policy; and, secondly, in respect of the nation-wide demand for anti-cow-slaughter legislation. We would like Government to make a definite and final statement in respect of this particularly because the statement which was made on the last occasion by Shri Nanda was essentially of an interim nature and certain steps had to be taken in pursuance of the directive which was issued by the Central Government to various State Governments to achieve uniformity for banning cow slaughter throughout the country. I would suggest, if necessary, we may sit longer hours and may even have nocturnal sessions before we adjourn this time.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : संसद् कार्य मंत्री ने जो कार्यक्रम हमारे सामने रखा है उस में उन्होंने मिनिस्टर्ज के एलाउंस की बात भी कही है । इसकी आवश्यकता उनको बहुत मालूम होती है । मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसी गैर जरूरी चीज की आवश्यकता नहीं थी । किन्तु मैं चाहता हूं कि प्लान को ले कर आपने जो ए. बी. सी. डी और ई ग्रुप बनाये हैं उनकी रिपोर्ट भी आ रही है और उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर अगर प्लान के बारे में आप कोई डिसकशन नहीं करेंगे तो क्या नतीजा निकलेगा उसका । मैं चाहता हूं कि इसका उत्तर दिया जाए ।

दूसरी बात मैं पेटेंट्स बिल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । इसके बारे में भी आपने वादा किया था कि इसको पास किया जाएगा । उसको लेना बहुत जरूरी है । मैं चाहता हूं कि चाहे रात के आठ बजे तक हमें बैठना पड़े लेकिन उसको आप पास करें । आप भी और विरोधी पक्ष भी डिफ्र इशू करें ताकि आठ बजे तक हाउस में कोरम रहे और कोरम रख कर सारी जो जरूरी कार्रवाई है उसको पूरा किया जाए । आज होता यह है कि शाम को छः बजे श्री कछवाय या कोई और कोरम का व्हाइट उठाते हैं तो यहां माननीय सदस्य नहीं होते हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि दो तारीख की बजाय अगर तीन तारीख तक भी इस सब कार्रवाई को हम पूरा कर सकें तो एक दिन और हम बैठ जायें और रात को आठ आठ बजे तक हम बैठें ताकि जो कार्यक्रम सारा है, यह पूरा हो सके ।

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : संसद् कार्य मंत्री ने जो कुछ आखिरी सैशन के और शायद आखिरी हफ्ते के लिए कार्रवाई चलाने की सूचना दी है, उस में बहुत सी गैर जरूरी बातें शामिल उन्होंने कर दी हैं और बहुत सी जरूरी जो समस्यायें हैं उनको उन्होंने बिल्कुल छोड़ दिया है । मैं आपको वह पत्र पढ़ कर बताना चाहता हूं जो कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मुझे 16 मई 1966 को लिखा था :

"Thank you for the letter of the 14th May, 1966 signed by you and other Members of Parliament regarding the Scheduled Castes and Tribes Bill.

I had myself told the Minister to have the Bill introduced, if possible, in this session itself. As the Minister was away in the United States, this could not be got ready in time. Now the Bill is ready, but as you know we are behind schedule and I am told that there is no time to have it introduced during the present session. I shall see that the Bill is introduced and passed at the next session.

You may inform Shri Vithalrao Meshram accordingly.

With regards.

Yours sincerely,
Sd. Indira Gandhi"

इस के बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस बिल के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो पत्र लिखा था और जिस को सानमन सैशन में भी नहीं लिया जा सका है क्या इस सैशन में भी आप लेना चाहेंगे या नहीं ? चूंकि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसके बारे में आश्वासन दिया हुआ है, इसलिए मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूं कि आप इस को इस सैशन में भी लेना चाहेंगे या नहीं लेना चाहेंगे ?

दूसरी बात मैं 23वें संविधान में सुधार के लिए जो बिल आ रहा है, उसके बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल को लाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह दूसरी बात है ।

श्री मोर्य : यह एक ऐसा बिल है जिसके द्वारा ज्यूडिशरी को भी राजनीति का अखाड़ा बनाया जा रहा है ।

Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur): Sir, about the statement with respect to the steel plant which the Minister made on the last occasion, there was a motion notice of which was given by Shrimati Vimla Devi and the Government had promised to bring it up in this session. I would request the Government to provide some time at least on the 29th. It is an important thing. Many people have been shot dead and the Government does not even care to make a statement on the matter.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : हाउस के सामने बड़ा काम है। मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं । पांच बजे के बाद कोरम का कोई नियम लागू न किया जाए । ग्यारह बजे से पांच बजे तक तो कोरम का नियम रहे लेकिन बाद में यह नियम लागू न हो....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका मिनिस्टर साहब क्या जवाब दे सकते हैं ?

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) : दूसरा मेरा सुझाव यह है कि अब हम 6: बजे तक बैठते हैं । सारा जो विजिनेस है इसको खत्म करने के लिए हमें चाहिये कि हम सात बजे तक बैठें ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Sir, I have followed very attentively the suggestions of my friends in the Opposition. Taking all these suggestions together, even if the nights were turned into days the present session will not suffice to satisfy and accommodate them all. What could be done? If my friends in the Opposition agree to this, that very kindly—today for the first time in the Parliament I have heard Shri Madhu Limaye saying *"namrata purvak"*—this is the first time he has used such an expression.... (Interruption).

श्री मधु लिमये : हमेशा कहता हूं । आपने इस को पहली बार सुना है ।

Mr. Speaker: He says that *namrata* may not appear from the attitude, but he says those words.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: He used these words for the first time in the Parliament. I was saying that if my friends in the Opposition agree that they would not take the time of the House as they do every day, this can be done. Of all the suggestions made, some will have to be agreed upon between the Opposition and the Leader of the House which are possible to be accommodated by 2nd December. In any case, I would humbly pray that the session may not be extended beyond 2nd December. If that would leave my Opposition friends dissatisfied, let them for the time being be satisfied with "divine discontent".

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Sir, a great hope was raised throughout

[Shri A. P. Sharma]

the country about a Bill to be introduced in this Session, and that is about the abolition of contract labour. The country was assured that this Bill would come up in this session. I request that this might also be considered.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : एक पुरानी कहावत है

"man proposes and God disposes"

लेकिन

"we proposes and the House disposes"

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : हाउस सुप्रीम है ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : पांच घंटे हमने तय किये थे, हाउस ने तय किये थे, बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने तय किये थे पीपल्ज एमेंडमेंट बिल के लिए, लेकिन साढ़े पन्द्रह घंटे.....

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : पीपल्ज एमेंडमेंट बिल नहीं रिप्रिजेंटेशन आफ दी पीपल एमेंडमेंट बिल ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अब आप देखें कि आप कहते हैं कि प्लानिंग नहीं होता है । प्लानिंग ठीक नहीं हो रहा है । हमारी कहां गलती है ? हाउस जिस बात का फैसला करता है और पांच घंटे तय करता है उस पर अगर सतरह घंटे लगते हैं....

श्री मधु लिमये: क्या करें, आज भी आपका प्रस्ताव आया है नियम को स्थगित रखने के लिए ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जब आप बोल रहे थे, मैं चुप था, अब आप भी चुप हो कर...

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत: गुस्से में क्यों बोल रहे हैं ? गुस्से की जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जब आप बोल रहे थे तब मैंने अपनी जबान तक नहीं हिलाई, अब आप भी जबान मत हिलाइये ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : : गुस्से में मत बोलिये ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : कुछ सोच कर बात कहनी चाहिए । कहा गया है कि प्लानिंग ठीक नहीं हुआ है । अगर पांच घंटे के बजाय पंद्रह घंटे वक्त लिया जाता है, तो यह प्लानिंग किस का है ? हम कहते हैं कि न यह हमारा दोष है और न माननीय सदस्यों का है । इस हाउस को सावरेन राइट है कि वह जो चाहे, वह करे । हमने इन्टरनैशनल सिचुएशन पर बहस के बारे में वादा किया था । वह बहस जरूर होती लेकिन टाइम नहीं मिला । आखिर पंद्रह घंटों में हम और कितना बिजिनेस ले सकते थे ?

यह कहा गया कि पैटेन्ट्स बिल जरूर पास होना चाहिए, क्योंकि इस बारे में फ़ारेन कंट्रीज का बड़ा प्रैशर है । हम ने उस को भी रखा । क्या माननीय सदस्य इस बात के लिए तैयार हैं कि पैटेन्ट्स बिल को ड्राप कर के इन्टरनैशनल सिचुएशन की बहस को ले लिया जाये ? यह भी कहा गया है कि सीड बिल को को जरूर लेना चाहिए । सब कुछ लेना चाहिए, लेकिन क्या हाउस इस बात के लिए तैयार है कि सेशन को बढ़ाया जाये ? नहीं है । आप पूछ लीजिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जरूर बढ़ाना चाहिए ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम इस के लिए तैयार हैं ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : दो दिन के लिए बढ़ा दिया जाये ।

Mr. Speaker: That decision was taken earlier that it would not be extended.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : इस हाउस में जो भी फ़ैसला होता है, वह मैजारिटी और कानसेन्सस से होता है। पांच दस सदस्यों के कहने से कोई फ़ैसला नहीं होगा। हमारे लिए तो कोई फ़र्क नहीं होता है—हाउस चाहे दिसम्बर तक बढ़े, क्योंकि हमें तो किसी भी हालत में यहां रहना ही है। यह तय हो चुका है, यह बात बिल्कुल पक्की है कि सेशन को बढ़ाना नहीं है। अगर सैशन को बढ़ाना नहीं है, तो अगले वीक में सिर्फ साढ़े तीन दिन बाकी रहते हैं।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : चार दिन।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : सोमवार को तातील है। तातील का भी यहां कोई ठिकाना है। कभी किसी बड़े नेता का जन्म है, कभी किसी का मरण है। इतनी तातील आती रहती है। आप गौर कीजिए कि इन साढ़े तीन दिनों के लिए मैं ने जो काम रखा है, उसमें से कौन सा काम ऐसा नाजायज है या किस की इम्पार्टेन्स कम है, जिस को हम ड्राप कर दें। सम्भव है कि इन साढ़े तीन दिनों में हम इन सब कामों को भी पूरा न कर सकें, लेकिन कोशिश करना हमारा फ़र्ज है। होगा क्या ? जो होगा, वह होगा और जो नहीं हो सकेगा, वह नहीं हो सकेगा। माननीय सदस्य इस बात को याद रखें, इस बारे में निश्चिन्त रहें कि वे चाहे कितना ही कहें, जो नहीं हो सकेगा, वह नहीं हो सकेगा। जो कुछ मैं ने बताया है, वही काम हो सकता है। उस कुछ से बेशी काम के लिए वक्त नहीं है।

जहां तक गो-वध के बारे में डिस्कशन का सम्बन्ध है, 7 तारीख की घटनाओं के बारे में डिस्कशन के लिए वक्त दिया गया है। वह सब गोवध की वजह से हुआ था।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : गोवध के बारे में प्रस्ताव भी साथ साथ ले लिया जाये।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Has he any objection if both the motions are discussed together?

Mr. Speaker: He will see that. I am asking him to look into it.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : उस को साथ साथ लिया जाये या न लिया जाये, माननीय सदस्य उस के बारे में जरूर बहस करेंगे। वे और करेंगे क्या ? मैं बड़े अदब के साथ दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हूं कि हम कोशिश करेंगे। जो हो सकेगा, वह हो सकेगा। जो नहीं हो सकेगा, तो जैसा कि मैं ने कई दफ़ा कहा है, **व्हाट कैननाट बी यूवर्ड, मस्ट बि एनडयर्ड।**

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : मैं ने इस हाउस की कमेटी के द्वारा राज्य सभा की डिमांड्ज फ़ार ग्रान्ट्स के एग्जामिनेशन के लिए कहा है। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने उस के बारे में कोई कदम उठाया है या नहीं ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह माननीय सदस्य शायद पिछली दफ़ा यहां नहीं थे। स्पीकर साहब ने यह काम मुझे सौंपा है। मैं ने बात की है। यह बड़ा डैलीकैट मैटर है। आपोजीशन के लीडर्ज और कांग्रेस पार्टी में अलग अलग नेताओं के अपने अपने विचार हैं। मुझे राज्य सभा में अपने आपोजिट नम्बर से बात करने के लिए कहा गया है।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत: यह संविधान का सवाल है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैं ने बात की है। लोग तैयार नहीं हैं। इस बारे में जल्दी नहीं की जानी चाहिये। मुझे कोशिश करने दी जाये अगर कोई रास्ता निकलेगा, तो निकलेगा। अगर नहीं निकलेगा, तो नहीं निकलेगा।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : क्या यह अगली पार्लियामेंट में होगा ?

13.27 hrs.

POINT OF PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I want to make a

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

personal explanation. I was not here when my hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua, referred to what happened yesterday in the House and expressed anger. I must also express my anguish over that incident. His name was there in the list, prepared either by you or the Deputy-Speaker, along with the names of members of three other parties who had not spoken. He actually came to me when I was in the Chair to enquire. (*Interruptions*).

He has expressed his anger. Now let me express my anguish. I then said that I am going to call Shri J. B. Kripalani next and that he will get the third turn after that. Then I called Dr. Lohia. He then said that I have been partial, which I refute, as I refuted it at that time also. If it has caused any anguish to my hon. friend, I am very sorry for it. But the way in which he has behaved is not a proper way. That is the correct position.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I submit that Shri Saraf is a very good friend of ours and that is why I did not mention his name while lodging the complaint? What happened was this. I went to him, a thing which I never do, and enquired of him whether my name is in the list. He said "yes, your name is the fourth on the list; I will call you to speak after Shri Kripalani has spoken". I said "all right". I came down. Shri Kripalani was sitting here and he asked me whether I wanted to speak before him. I said "*no, dada*". Therefore, to say that I had requested him to give me an opportunity to speak before Shri Kripalani is not correct....

Mr. Speaker: There might be a misunderstanding. Both might be honestly believing like that. One is liable to misunderstand sometimes.

12.30 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL*

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up the introduction of Bills. Shri Y. B. Chavan.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 109 के अनुसार मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। गृह मंत्री जो एक विधेयक पेश करने जा रहे हैं। इस नियम के अनुसार मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूं कि उसको स्थगित किया जाये, क्योंकि गृह मंत्री जी ने ऐसे लोगों को गिरफ्तार कर रखा है, जिन की उम्र सत्तर, अस्सी बरस की है, जैसे संत प्रभु दत्त ब्रह्मचारी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले मिनिस्टर साहब को पेश करने दीजिए। उस के बाद उस के स्थगन का सवाल आयेगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं चाहता हूं कि उस के पेश किये जाने से पहले ही उस को स्थगित किया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पेश करने से पहले ही स्थगित कर दिया जाये, यह किस के अख्त्यार में है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप इस नियम के शब्द पढ़िये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : "एट ऐनी स्टेज आफ् ए बिल विचइज अंडर डिस्कशन इन दी हाउस, ...". अभी कोई स्टेज नहीं आई है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : स्टेज तो हो गई है न। "किसी भी स्टेज पर।" जब मंत्री महोदय विधेयक को रखना शुरू कर दें, वह भी तो स्टेज हो गई न।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो बिल अंडर डिस्कशन है, उस पर हो रही डीबेट के दरमियान

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उस को एडजर्न करने का सवाल उठ सकता है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : "डीबैट" के क्या अर्थ होंगे ? इस लोक सभा में कोई विषय जहां कहीं से आरम्भ होता है, तब डीबैट आरम्भ हो जाती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जहां से श्री चव्हाण बोलना शुरू कर दें, वह डीबैट हो जाती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं । पहले आप मिनिस्टर साहब को यह बिल इन्ट्रोड्यूस करने दीजिए । जो उस की मुखालिफ़त करना चाहते हैं उन को उस के बाद मौका दिया जायेगा ।

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक आइटम खत्म हो गया है और दूसरा अभी शुरू नहीं हुआ है । इस वक्त व्यवस्था का प्रश्न कैसे उठ सकता है ?

श्री मौर्य : मंत्री महोदय संविधान में 23वां संशोधन करने का विधेयक पेश करने जा रहे हैं । जब वह इस बिल को सदन-पटल पर रख देंगे और इन्ट्रोड्यूस कर देंगे, तो जो कुछ व्यवस्था होने वाली है, जो ख़राबी होने वाली है, ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब अपनी मोशन रखेंगे । इन्ट्रोडक्शन के बाद अगर किसी ने उस पर एतराज करना है, तो वह कर सकता है ।

श्री मौर्य : यह मामला सब-जुडिस है । वह कैसे इन्ट्रोड्यूस कर सकते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह दूसरा सवाल है । आप उन को इन्ट्रोड्यूस करने दीजिए । बाद में मैं सुन लूंगा ।

श्री मौर्य : जो मामला सब जुडिस है, उस को इन्ट्रोड्यूस कैसे किया जा सकता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य ने उस को ओपोज करना है, तो वह पहले मिनिस्टर साहब को अपनी मोशन रख दें और उसके बाद ओपोज करें ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि गृह मंत्री सदन में बैठे हुए हैं, वह जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य के बारे में दो पंक्तियां कह दें कि उन का स्वास्थ्य कैसा है, वह किस स्थिति में हैं । सारे देश में उन के बारे में चिन्ता है । आज ही पता चला है कि जहां पर उन को रखा गया है, उस के चारों तरफ़ गौमांस और शराब की दुकानें हैं, जिस के कारण उन्हें सांस लेने और बाहर बैठने में भी कठिनाई अनुभव हो रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को यह कैसे कह सकता हूं कि वह बिल के इन्ट्रोडक्शन को छोड़ कर श्री शंकराचार्य के बारे में स्टेटमेंट दें ?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir, under rule 72 of the Rules of Procedure I wish to oppose the motion.

Mr. Speaker: Unless I place the motion before the House, how can he oppose it? Let me first place the motion before the House.

Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

Shri S. M. Banerjee has written to me. Let him speak first.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I oppose this Bill. May I invite your kind attention to the Statement of Objects and Reasons? It says:

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

"Appointments of district judges in Uttar Pradesh and a few other States have been rendered invalid and illegal by a recent judgement of the Supreme Court on the ground that such appointments were not made in accordance with the provisions of article 233 of the Constitution. In another judgment the Supreme Court has held that the power of posting of a district judge under article 233 does not include the power of transfer of such judge from one station to another and that the power of transfer of a district judge is vested in the High Court under article 235 of the Constitution.... It is, therefore, urgently necessary to validate the judgments, decrees, orders and sentences passed or made heretofore by all such district judges in those States and also to validate the appointment, posting, promotion and transfer of such district judges barring those few who were not eligible for appointment under article 233."

Sir, you may recall that in UP a serious situation arose when it was found that the Minister of Justice, Chief Minister and all, they were all interested in the appointment of district judges, ultimately it was found that very serious irregularities of corruption, nepotism and favouritism were committed in those appointments and when ultimately the case went to the Supreme Court, it ruled that all such appointments are invalid in accordance with articles 335 and 333. Now, I am not against the validation of those judgements. I know that whatever judgements, decrees or orders were passed or sentences were awarded should be validated. But they say that they want to validate the appointments, posting, promotion and transfer of district judges, barring those few which were held illegal under article 323. I am opposing their putting their stamp of approval and validating all those gross irregularities which have been committed.

Mr. Speaker: That is no ground for opposing the introduction of a Bill. On the merits of such a legislation he can say that it should not be done; that is all.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It should have been accompanied by a statement.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, I would like to draw your attention to rule 72, which actually gives leave to the Members of the House to oppose the introduction of the Bill as well as to question the legislative competence of the House to consider such a Bill. These are two separate and distinct categories contemplated by our rules. Rule 72 says:

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion, may, without further debate, put the question:"

That is the first category. The second one is:

"Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

I invoke this rule to request you to consider both these objections. One objection is founded on the mere right of members to express their opposition to the motion for leave to introduce a Bill. The other is a wider right and that is founded on the legislative competence of the House itself.

After all, the executive acts in haste and then amends at leisure. This has become the practice in our country every now and then. We, therefore, this House particularly, have the right to express our con-

cern, even at the stage of introduction of such a Bill. The larger constitutional question which is at the moment being debated in the Supreme Court is even the question of legislative competence. Every now and then when the Supreme Court strikes down the legislation because it is bad in law, because it is unconstitutional, the Government comes forward with the suggestion to this House that we should have a constitutional amendment. I think this device of constitutional amendment, even if it is permissible under the Constitution, is not to be used in this light, cavaliar and casual fashion. Whenever something happens, whenever something is struck down by the judiciary as unconstitutional, or improper, or untenable, or bad, or iniquitous, Government comes to validate that piece of legislation rather than rectify the error that it has made. I have no objection if only the judgements and decrees of the various courts were sought to be validated but what is being done now is to validate all the appointments, promotions and transfers.

Mr. Speaker: Is he arguing that this is outside the legislative competence of the House?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am submitting both these grounds. I am submitting to the House, as is being argued and you must have followed, Mr. Speaker, the trend of arguments in the Supreme Court also, that recourse to amendment of the Constitution has been abused.

Mr. Speaker: So far as I could understand, he agreed, firstly, that there might not be a debate. Secondly, he argued that when it is beyond the legislative competence of Parliament, the Speaker may allow a debate. Does he want to argue and assert that this Bill that is coming up is beyond the legislative competence of this House?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: So far as the first question is concerned, the Speaker must ask, in accordance with the main body of the rule, the Minister to make a statement explaining why it is necessary to validate even appointments, promotions and transfers. Unless that statement is made and unless other who oppose have a chance to say something to the countrary, the House should not even consider it. On the question of legislative competence, when a power which may be conceded to be in existence, is abused every now and then, the House can say that it is not within the legislative competence of the House.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I happen to belong to the profession which has to deal with judges and judgements. I am proud to belong to that profession and I am proud to say that there is no room for the words that my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, has used. There was not such thing as corruption, nepotism or favour whatsoever in the matter. . . (*Interruption*).

What nonsense is this,

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Not in this manner.

Shri K. C. Sharma: I am sorry, Sir, but he got me excited. . . . (*Interruption*).

A serious problem has arisen. The Judges had been appointed. The Judges had been appointed on merits. They had the requisite qualifications.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Irregular.

Shri K. C. Sharma: According to the Supreme Court judgement, the Government might not have the jurisdiction or the authority to appoint them; but they had delivered judgements, they had passed sentences and those sentences and those judgements have been carried out. They have been effective.

[Shri K. C. Sharma]

So far as natural justice is concerned, so far as the rational effectiveness of the judiciary is concerned, it has rightly taken place; no legal wrong has been done to anybody. It is a procedural mistake, if at all it is. Under these circumstancse, it is necessary that this Bill should come and we should validate what has taken place.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister might say what he has to say.

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह खत्म नहीं हुआ . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात सुन लीजिए । अगर आब्जेक्शन हो तो I am bound to hear only one Member. Because only Shri S. M. Banerjee wrote to me, I heard him. Even then, briefly I would hear them. Just let me hear the Minister first, what he has to say on this point.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Under the rules, when it is about the incompetence of the House, we can have a discussion.

श्री मौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को पहले इस सिलसिले में लिखा जा चुका है . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक तरफ से एतराज उठाया गया है कि पहले मैम्बर इन्चार्ज बतलाये कि वह क्यों चाहता है, तो जब मैं उन को बलाता हूं तो कहते हैं कि वह न किया जाय । . . . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . मैंने कहा कि यह जो सिंघवी साहब ने उठाया है कि पहले मिनिस्टर बतलायेगा कि क्यों जरूरी समझते हैं लाना ।

He will explain in brief. When I am calling him, objection is taken that Shri Maurya should be heard first and not the Minister.

श्री मौर्य : नहीं, मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं । . . . . (**व्यवधान**) तो यह तीन आदमी गलत बुलवा दिए थे आपने ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हां, यही मेरी नोटिस में बात लायी गई है ।

श्री मौर्य : आप यह मानते क्या हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हां जी ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The brief statement that I would like to make is this. The hon. Member, Shri Banerjee, has helped me by reading the statement of objects and reasons himself. The situation has arisen out of two judgements of the Supreme Court under which appointments of District Judges in Uttar Pradesh and a few other States have been rendered invalid because their appointments were considered not in accordance with the provisions of article 233. The other judgement also has created the position that the power of posting of District Judges under article 233 does not include the power to transfer such Judges from one station to another.

These are the two judgements which have created a certain situation. This Bill seeks to correct that position. What is being corrected is that those persons who are not ineligible or who are eligible under the Constitution alone are being regularised. It is not a question of merely protecting any individuals who are judges but it is, really speaking, a question of protection of litigants. Otherwise, nobody would believe in the judgements of courts. It is really that situation which is being sought to be corrected and regularised.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Then you should validate only the judgments and decrees and not appointments and promotions.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Maurya.

श्री मौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में ज्यूडीशियरी और लैजिस्लेचर में तनाव हुआ था, उसी मद्दे को ले कर देश के राष्ट्रपति ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट से मशविरा मांगा था तथा उसी सिलसिले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपनी राय दी थी कि देश की पार्लियामेन्ट सर्वश्रेष्ठ नहीं है, देश का संविधान सौवरेन है और यहां पर हम लोग शपथ भी यही खाते हैं कि देश के संविधान की रक्षा करेंगे और इस के प्रति वफादार रहेंगे ।

पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब कभी थोड़ी सी रुकावट सरकार के रास्ते में संविधान के सम्बन्ध में आती है, उसका सुधार करने के लिए सरकार फौरन उतर पड़ती है, थोड़ी सी भी तसल्ली नहीं रखती कि थोड़ा सा इन्तजार करें ।

जहां तक इस संविधान के इस 23वें अमेण्डमेंट का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे यह कहना है कि यह मामला सबजुडिस है, क्योंकि इस सिलसिले में इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में कुछ रिट-पैटीशन्ज अभी भी चल रहे हैं और अभी उन में निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है । दूसरे, मेरा इस के सम्बन्ध में यह कहना है कि जो इत्तिला गृह मंत्री ने सदन को दी है, वह सत्यता से परे है, उसमें कोई वास्तविकता नहीं है । उन्होंने इस के आब्जैक्ट्स एण्ड रीजन्स में जो कारण बताये हैं कि—

"The functioning of the district courts in Uttar Pradesh has practically come to a standstill."

ये बिल्कुल निराधार है । केवल चार ऐसे मुकद्दमे हैं, चार ऐसे मुद्दे हैं, जिनको लेकर आपने यह चलाया है । तीसरे ज्यूडीशियरी में कम से कम इन्टरफीयरेन्स हो, ज्यूडीशियरी ज्यादा से ज्यादा आजाद रहे, उस में राजनीतिक विचार-धारा का प्रवाह न आने पाये, इन तीनों कारणों को लेकर मैं कहता हूं कि इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है तथा गृह मंत्री से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे इस को वापस ले लें, और मशविरे के लिये ला-मिनिस्टरी को भेजें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री जी कोई भी विधेयक यहां पर पेश करने से पहले अपने आपको कुछ मामलों में शुद्ध कर लें, तो अच्छा होगा । मैं यहां पर जो लोग गिरफ्तार हुए हैं, उनकी रिहाई का सवाल नहीं उठाता हूं, न शंकराचार्य जी या ब्रह्मचारी जी के लिये कहता हूं । लेकिन मेरे पास एक खत आया है, जिसे मैं आपको सुनाये देता हूं, वह ऐसे लोगों के सम्बन्ध में है जो 70–80 वर्ष के हो चुके हैं, जिनको सरकार ने इतना ज्यादा सम्मान दिया है या सरकार के अंगों ने वक्त वक्त पर दिखाया है कि आज जनता में उनकी इज्जत काफ़ी ऊंची है और सरकारी पैमाने पर भी ऊंची है, आज उनके साथ ऐसा बरताव किया जा रहा है.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब, मैं अर्ज कर दूं कि इन्ट्रोडक्शन से इस का क्या सम्बन्ध होगा कि कोई बूढ़ा आदमी है, उस पर मुकदमा चल रहा है या गिरफ्तार हुए हैं । सवाल यह है कि इस के इन्ट्रोडक्शन पर आपको क्या एतराज है ? आप बजाय इस सवाल पर बोलने के दूसरी तरफ़ जा रहे हैं, जब मैं रोकूंगा तो आप नाराज हो जायेंगे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं तो नाराज कहां हो पाता हूं बहुत अपने को दबाकर रखता हूं, लेकिन गृह मंत्री को शुद्ध करने की बात कह रहा हूं, जिसको अंग्रेजी में पर्ज कहते हैं.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप इस का पर्जिंग कर रहे हैं.....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : पर्जिंग से मेरा मतलब उसके दूसरे मायने से है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बिल की इन्ट्रोडक्शन के बारे में आप जो कहना चाहते हैं, वह कहिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह इस लायक नहीं है । उन्होंने एक ऐसा काम कर दिया है कि जो लोग 70–80 वर्ष के हो गये

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

हैं, उनके साथ कोई आदमी नहीं रखा है, उनकी हालत बिगड़ती जा रही जेल के अन्दर...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो कोई बात नहीं है कि उन्होंने ऐसा नाजायज काम किया है, इसलिये बिल को इन्ट्रोडयूस नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह तो बिल को इन्ट्रोडयूस न करने के लिए कोई आर्ग्यूमेन्ट नहीं है, मैं इसकी इजाजत नहीं दे सकता ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जब बल्वे होंगे, तब आप कहेंगे...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब, बल्वे और कत्ल की धमकी न दीजिये....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं इसकी कोई परवाह नहीं करता । ये लोग मुल्क को उकसा रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसलिये इनको इन्ट्रोडयूस करने का हक नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सबेरे ही मैंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले का कुछ हिस्सा पढ़ा और उसके बाद मुझे बड़ी चिन्ता हुई, इसीलिये मैं इसका यहां विरोध कर रहा हूं। इस विधेयक का जो उद्देश्य बताया गया है, उस में दो असत्य या गलत बातें हैं, एक तो यह है कि—

"The functioning of the district courts in Uttar Pradesh has practically come to a standstill."

यह सही बात नहीं है, इसकी जांच कर लीजिये। दूसरी बात

"As a result of these judgments, a serious situation has arisen because doubt has been thrown on the validity of the judgments, decrees, orders and sentences passed or made by these district judges and a number of writ petitions and other cases have already been filed challenging their validity."

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि अब तक इन जजों के द्वारा जो फैसले दिये गये हैं या हुक्म जारी किये गये हैं, उनको गैर-कानूनी नहीं माना गया है या उनके खिलाफ़ किसी भी अदालत का फैसला नहीं है, फिर ये जल्द-बाजी क्यों कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट का पूरा जजमेन्ट नहीं पढ़ा है, लेकिन शुरू में ही सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एतराज किया है कि जिन लोगों को ज्युडीशियल सर्विसिज में माना जाता है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का कहना है कि यह यूपी-इज्म है और कुछ नहीं है । ऐसे मैजिस्ट्रेट हैं जिनको कुछ काम दिया गया है, लेकिन ज्युडीशियल सर्विसिज में वे नहीं माने जायेंगे । सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है कि गवर्नर के द्वारा जो कमेटी नियुक्त की गई है, उससे संविधान के अन्दर आप धारा को देख लीजिये, बिल में देख लीजिये

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिल की धाराओं जाने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह बता रहा हूं कि संविधान को यह बिल खत्म कर रहा है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह निवेदन है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात आप समझ लें कि यह कांस्टीचूशन का अमेण्डमेंट है, कांस्टीचूशन ही ले-डाउन करना है, इस में काम्पीटेन्स का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता और अगर कहा जाय तो कांस्टीचूशन की धारा को खत्म करता है, इसी मतलब के लिये यह यहां आया है, और इस का क्या मतलब है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है कि हाई कोर्ट की सलाह का केवल नाटक किया गया है और जब यह केस चल रहा था, इस को चुनौती दी जा रही थी, उस वक्त उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस का बिल्कुल ख्याल न करते हुए चार नियुक्तियां

और की हैं। अब मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट या हाई कोर्ट का बिल्कुल ख्याल न करते हुए चार नियुक्तियां और की हैं। अब मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट या हाई कोर्ट में इस चीज को चुनौती दी जाती है, उसके बावजूद उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार गैर-कानूनी ढंग से चार नियुक्तियां करती है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार पर सिर्फ अहसान करने के लिये इस को यहां पर ले आये हैं। इन को इस के सम्बन्धी कानूनी स्थिति की जानकारी नहीं है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आज वह समय मांग लें ताकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेन्ट को पढ़ सकें कानूनी सलाह ले सकें और उसके पढ़ने के बाद निर्णय करें कि यह यहां पर पेश करने योग्य हैं या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप समय मांगते हैं।

Does he want time:

Then I put the motion.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): May I submit....

Mr. Speaker: I do not need anything now.

Shri G. N. Dixit: A lot of confusion has been created.....

Mr. Speaker: There is no confusion at all.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

Let the lobby be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 15] **AYES** **[13.54 hrs.**

Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Babunath Singh, Shri
Barman, Shri P. C.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Brajeshwar, Prasad, Shri
Brij Raj, Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chandrabhan, Singh, Dr.
Chandriki, Shri
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y.B.
Chavda, Shrimati, Johruben
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dass, Shri C.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gowda, Shri H.K.V.
Himatsingka, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulsida
Joshi, Shrimati Subdhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kappen, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Mandal, Dr. P.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D. D.
Maruthiah, Shri
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mohaty, Shri Gokulananda
More, Shri K.L.
Muhammad Ismail, Shri
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Paliwal, Shri
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganathe
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Samsani, Shri
Saraf, Shri Shem Lal
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananjappa, Shri

Siddiah, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sastak, Shri Nardeo
Sonavane, Shri
Subbaraman, Shr
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri K. K.

NOES

Bade, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barua, Shri Onkar Lal
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Gokaran Prasad, Shri
Gupta, Shri Indralit
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Koya, Shri
Lakhan Das, Shri
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar
Maurya, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Tan Singh, Shri
Utiya, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result of the Division is: *Ayes*: 101; *Noes*: 21:

The motion was adopted.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I have abstained from voting and I hope deliberately done so because this is not the stage to oppose.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I introduce the Bill.

13.55 hrs.

MOTION UNDER RULE 388

[ ]

MOTION *RE*: AMENDMENT TO REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by the G. S. Pathak on the 24th November, 1966, namely:—

"That rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to amendment No. 63 to the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1966, adopted by the House on the 23rd November, 1966, be suspended."

Shri K. K. Verma may continue his speech.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : (बिजनौर): आप गृह-मंत्री जी से पूछ लीजिये । वह दो शब्द तो कह दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने सुन लिया ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आप उन से पूछ तो लें, सारा देश जानना चाहता है श्री शंकराचार्य जी के बारे में . . . (व्यवधान)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): You may ask him to make a statement. Let him make it in the evening or some time in the afternoon.

Mr. Speaker: It is for him and not for me.

The hon. Minister can tell me if he is going to make any statement.

There is no answer. So, what should I do?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I am not making any statement.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : गृह मंत्री जी को कुछ तो कहना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा कि उन को कुछ नहीं कहना है ।

Shri K. K. Verma (Sultanpur): Yesterday, the Law Minister had made a motion that rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha in its application to amendement No. 63 of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill be suspended. An objection was raised.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): You may kindly ask the hon. Minister to make a statement on.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me. I had raised this matter yesterday also

Mr. Speaker: If it had been raised yesterday and I had already decided it, I cannot take it up now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You have not decided it. Therefore, I want a ruling from you.

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be taken up now in this manner. Now, let us proceed with the business before us.

Shri K. K. Verma: An objection was made to the suspension of rule 338 in its application to amendment No. 63 to the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1966. The objection was that the rule should be suspended only on very extraordinary occasions and that in the present case the need for suspension had arisen because of a mistake committed by the hon. Minister, and, therefore, the rule should not be suspended.

13.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I am surprised that the hon. Member who had raised this objection did not realise that in reality a very extraordinary situation had arisen. For showing this, I should like to compare amendments Nos. 63 and 67.

Amendment No. 63 simply seeks to add an explanation to the proposed new section 9A in Chapter III. The proposed section 9A reads thus:

> "A person shall be disqualified if, and for so long as there subsists a contract entered into by himself or by any person or body of persons in trust for him or for his benefit or on his account in the course of trade or business with the appropriate Government or with any company or corporation (other than a co-operative society) in the capital of which the appropriate Government has not less than twenty-five per cent. share for the supply of goods or animals to it, or for the execution of any works or for the performance of any services undertaken by, the appropriate Government or by such company or corporation.".

This was the provision adopted by the Joint Committee and forwarded to the House for being passed. But, Shri G. N. Dixit in his amendment No. 67 wants that the proposed section 9A....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member need not go into the merits of it. Now we are only on the motion for suspension of the rule. He can speak on the clause later on.

Shri K. K. Verma: I am pointing out that the suspension of the rule is called for. Shri S. M. Banerjee had objected to it on the ground that no extraordinary situation had arisen. Therefore, I am pointing out that there is a contradiction between the two amendments, and, therefore, the suspension of the rule is necessary.

14 hrs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: One should be withdrawn.

Shri K. K. Verma: Shri Dixit's amendment is as follows:—

> "A person shall be disqualified if, and for so long as.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He need not go into that. That will come only when the rule is suspended.

Shri K. K. Verma: Yes. The clause that was under consideration, clause 9A visualises a contract with a company or corporation other than a cooperative society in the capital of which the appropriate Government has not less than 25 per cent share. The Law Minister, when he was explaining his amendment very clearly said that if this clause regarding contract with any company

[Shri K. K. Verma]

or corporation in the capital of which the appropriate Government has not less than 25 per cent share remains, then millions and millions of people—these are his words—would be disqualified. Such a situation should not be allowed to arise. So in the course of his speech, he made it quite clear that so far as cl. 9A is concerned, it is not advisable, and so he twice or thrice in his statement said that he would prefer the amendment of Shri Dixit and would not press his amendment. But as the amendment of the Law Minister was first in the list, you were pleased to put it to the House. This was adopted. But when Shri Dixit's amendment came, you were pleased to say that it was barred.

I think in the interest of democracy, so many people should not be disqualified. So it is necessary to suspend this rule so that the amendment of the Law Minister that has been adopted could be deleted and Shri Dixit's amendment admitted and allowed to be voted upon.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कानून मंत्री ने अपनी अयोग्यता एक बार नहीं कई बार साबित की है । अब कानून मंत्री अपनी अयोग्यता का नया सबूत पेश कर रहे हैं । बार बार उन्होंने ऐसा ही किया है । अब एक बार फिर वह अपनी अयोग्यता साबित कर रहे हैं । मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सदन की नियमावली को स्थगित रखने का प्रस्ताव कोई मामूली प्रस्ताव नहीं है और न हो सकता है । मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रपट पर बहस चल रही थी तो सरकार अड़चन में थी : मैंने चेयरमैन और कमेटी की तारीफ करने का प्रस्ताव रखा था । बिना नोटिस दिये सदन नेता ने नियम स्थगित करने का प्रस्ताव रखा और आपने उसको स्वीकारा और वह पास हो गया । लेकिन हमारे प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया । मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हम ने नोटिस दे कर यह कहा कि स्पीकर साहब को हटाने सम्बन्धी जो नियम हैं उसको आप स्थगित रखिये । और प्रस्ताव की शक्ल में वह नोटिस दिया गया था लेकिन आपने चैम्बर में उस को कत्ल कर दिया । अब यह प्रस्ताव कानून मंत्री की नालायकी को छिपाने के लिए और दुरुस्त करने के लिए आया है । मैं आपकी मार्फत सदन से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इसका वह डट कर विरोध करे और अगर जरूरी हो तो डिवीजन भी किया जाए इस पर ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I am constrained to say that the Minister insisted on amendment No. 63 being put to the House despite the salutary advice given to him by the House and reinforced by you also —you were in the Chair at that time. But he wanted to push things through by hook or by crook.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): No, no. Do not say that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How has this situation arisen? I presume that the motion is being made, though it is not mentioned here, under rule 388. It should also be mentioned. He forgot even to mention that. What does rule 388 say?

> "Any member may, with the consent of the Speaker,"....

I presume you have given consent because it is on the order paper—

> "move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before the House"—

the words are 'motion before the House'—

> **"and if the motion is carried, the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being."**

This amendment was carried by the House. Therefore, at the moment,

there is no motion with regard to that amendment at all before the House. There is a distinction between 'motion before the House' and 'motion pending in the House'. Rule 336 uses the phrase 'pending in the House'. The two phrases are distinct. With regard to this particular amendment, as far as I am aware, there is no motion before the House. It has been already completely disposed of. So I do not know how this motion for suspension of the rule can arise at this stage.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Under what rule?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Under 388 which does not apply. Rule 338 is with regard to a decision taken by the House.

> "A motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session".

The House has decided that matter. The question of suspension of rule 338 under rule 388 cannot arise unless there is a motion before the House with regard to this thing.

As there is no motion at all at the present moment with regard to that amendment—it has been disposed of finally—how does the question arise? Where is the motion before the House? I would like the Law Minister to answer this point.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I support the point of order raised by Shri Kamath. Yesterday when the hon. Law Minister wanted to introduce this amendment, I said that opposed it on three grounds.

One is that a rule is suspended under extraordinary conditions. Suppose something has happened by which a Bill is likely to be declared *ultra vires* by the Supreme Court or a High Court or there is some gross negligence on the part of the executive due to which such a Bill has been brought in, the Minister had not seen the whole thing and it had been passed unnoticed, in such cases there is justification for suspending a rule to deal with the matter.

Another point, which is very vital, has been raised by Shri Kamath. What is the motion before the House? May I read from the debate of yesterday? Shri Saraf was in the Chair then. He said:

> "The Minister may move his motions one after the other".

Then Shri G. S. Pathak:

> "I beg to move":
>
> "That rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to amendment No. 63 to the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1966, adopted by the House on 23rd November, 1966, be suspended".

That is, there was no motion of November 23 before the House. We were discussing certain provisions of the Bill and a controversy arose when Shri Dixit's amendment was accepted by Shri Pathak, inadvertently perhaps, without knowing the implications of it. Then Shri Pathak said that if Shri Dixit's amendment was accepted, he would not move his amendment. We repeatedly warned him, 'Are you sure of what you are doing?' He said, 'Yes'. He perhaps forgot that he was creating confusion in his own mind and in the mind of the House, and it was confounded by another motion which he moved yesterday unwisely. Therefore, I submitted there was no motion before the House. Even in this he has not mentioned under what rule he is bringing this motion. Motions are brought always under rule 184. He simply wants suspension of rule 338 without giving valid reasons for it. Mr. Dixit can withdraw his amendment. Mr. Pathak's amendment can remain on the statute-book.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have not yet come to Mr. Dixit's amendment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has moved it, that is why we are discussing it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not yet.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would only request you to give a ruling. If there was no motion before the House, why should we suspend the rule? For rectifying a mistake committed by the Minister knowingly or unknowingly can we possibly suspend the rule? In that case, we will be making a very bad precedent, which will be utilised by many members who want to suspend the rule for their own purposes.

Dr. L. M Singhvi (Jodhpur): I think this motion of the Law Minister confronts the House with a very complex procedural embarrassment. To err is human, it must be conceded, and it is no less a Minister's privilege than it is a member's privilege or err and then to seek to rectify it. But it seems that at the time when it was pointed out to the Minister, he was not quite willing to consider it. This is how ministerial steamroller actually generally ignores and is indifferent to suggestions which are made in all earnestness in the House. If only some greater attention was paid to the observations which were made then, this kind of procedural embarrassment both to the Minister and to the House as a whole would not have been created.

The situation now is that he wishes to have suspension of the rule in its application to amendment No. 63. There, I would submit that it is necessary for him first to explain the merits of the proposal and then to ask us to vote on the procedural question. Apart from the validity, propriety, of the procedural rule which is sought to be invoked, there is the question of merit itself because this House has passed a certain provision. For it even to relax its rules or suspend its rules, it must first be convinced in good conscience that the suggested amendment is superior to what has already been enacted. I would, therefore, submit with great respect and in all humility that the hon. Minister should be first asked to explain the propriety, the validity, the merits of the proposal he is making. If it is convincing, we can then consider the question of procedural relaxation. I think that is the only way out. Otherwise, we cannot be browbeaten merely by a majority, that because they want suspension of the rules, the rule is suspended. Then the whole crux of parliamentary procedure is put to naught.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think the procedure in this House as elsewhere are meant for the smooth and orderly transaction of business, and I think that is the fundamental basis of these procedures which we have in view. If the suspension of the rule which is asked for leads to any change which goes against the spirit of the law or against the spirit of the Constitution or the spirit of the procedures hat we have adopted here. I think all the gentlemen would be very much within their rights to question the suspension of this rule.

But the fact of the matter is that the suspension of this rule is asked for so that we may have on the statute-book something which is in keeping with the spirit of this House, with the spirit of the Constitution and the spirit of those objectives for which we have been working. Therefore, I think, to take shelter behind technicalities of the procedural rules and to forego the spirit of those procedural rules is something which goes against the spirit of law, constitutional, parliamentary or procedural.

My hon. friend Shri Kamath and others have taken shelter behind what I may call some technicality, and that technicality has been put in cold storage so many times whenever it has suited the House. That technicality is not sacrosanct, it is not something which is like the laws of the

Medes and Persians which cannot be superseded or bypassed. That we have done so many times, and I think if we bypass now, we are within our rights, and we are doing something which will not in any way detract from the dignity of the House, but which will only enhance the dignity of the House.

Something has been said about the Minister of Law. Somebody has said certain things about him. I think the Minister of Law is not under discussion. The Minister of Law is the Minister of Law. Whether somebody calls him by one name or by another name, he is there. Nobody can take away that office from him. What the Minister of Law is aiming at is this, that something which should have been done should be done now, and for doing that, the rules of procedure, which we have so many times bypassed, should be bypassed now. I think there is nothing novel or sensational or strange about it. It is a normal procedure and we have having recourse to normal procedure.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): The House will remember that while dealing with section 9(a) which deals with a subsisting contract, the Minister explained that even if payment was due from Government in respect of a concluded contract, then there was this attached to it, whether he would be disqualified. Having all these things in view, the Election Commission had recommended in their report that it would mean a great hardship.

Today we have the private sector, the public sector, and, as members are aware, we have got the cooperative sector also. This is something very peculiar to the Indian economy. Our economic activity is spread over all these three sectors, and so many lakhs of people, very well qualified otherwise, would become ineligible. For example, I myself, the other day, had to deal with a company in Maharashtra. We had suggested to the local MLA to advise us if he could be put on the Board. If this is so wide, he will be immediatly disqualified.

I do not want to tire this House, and I would like to finish as soon as possible. I do not want to stand on my legs longer than is necessary. But I would like to point out that Mr. Pathak said:

> "Section 9A deserves a careful consideration at the hands of this House because it is an important one. I will not press my amendment No. 63, if Mr. Dixit's amendment No. 67 is carried because there is partial overlapping and a part of my amendment is covered by that amendment."

You were then adorning the Chair, and if I may submit with great respect, there was so much confusion then about amendments 63 and 67. In that confusion what really happened is this. You said, "There is Government amendment No. 63", in that melee, if I may be permitted to use that word. Government really accepts Mr. Dixit's amendment No. 67.

I do not see Mr. Banerjee here, but he referred to the unprecendented move made by us. In the Punjab Reorganisation Bill so many motions were adopted under rules 388 and 338. It is not as if we are running away from any point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put the motion to the House now. The question is....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order. There should be quorum at least when a vote is taken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the Bell be rung—now there is quorum. The question is:

> "That rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its applica-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

tion to amendment No. 63 to the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1966, adopted by the House on the 23rd November, 1966, be suspended."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 16] **AYES** **[14.28 hrs.**

Akkamma Devi, Shrimati	Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati	Ramdhani Das, Shri
Alva, Shri Jacchim	Lalli Sen, Shri	Rane, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri	Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini	Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Balmiki, Smri	Malaichami, Shri M.	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Barman, Shri P.C.	Mandal, Dr. P.	Saha, Dr. S. K.
Chandak, Shri	Maniyangadan, Shri	Samnani, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Dr.	Mantri, Shri D. D.	Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Chavda, Shri Johraben	Maruthiah, Shri	Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Chadriki, Shri	Mehta, Shri Jashvant	Sharma, Shri D. C.
Das, Shri B.K.	Mirimata, Shrimati	Sharma, Shri K. C.
Das, Shri NgT.	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Sheo Narain, Shri
Das, Shri Sudhansu	Murti, Shri M.S.	Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
Dass, Shri C.	Paliwal, Shri	Siddananjappa, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.	Panna Lal, Shri	Siddiah, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.	Patel, Shri Chhotubhai	Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimala	Patel Shri I. N.N.	Sonavane, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.	Patil, Shri J. S.	Subramanyam, Shri T.
Gandhi, Shri V. B.	Patil, Shri T. A.	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.	Tula Ram, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.	Prabhakar, Shri Naval	Ulkey, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri	Pratap Singh, Shri	Verma, Shri K. K.
Himat Singh. Shri	Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai	Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar	Rajdeo Singh, Shri	Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Krishna, Shri M. R.	Raju, Shri D. B.	Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Lahtan Chaudhry, Smri	Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.	

NOES

Alvares, Shri	Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu	Roy, Shri Saradish
Aney, Dr. M. S.	Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu	Singhvi. Dr. L.M.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.	Lakhmi Das, Shri	Utiya, Shri

Mr. Deputy-peaker: The result of the Division is:

Ayes 74; Noes 9.

The motion was adopted.

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the decision of the House adopting amendment No. 63 to the Representation of the People Amendment) Bill, 1966, be rescinded."

Sir, I do not want to say anything more on this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the decision of the House adopting amendment No. 63 to the Representation of the People Amendment) Bill, 1966, be rescinded."

14.30 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

Clause 20—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We were on clause 20.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Many amendments are to be put to vote still.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You can move your amendments.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): You were taking a vote on amendment No. 67; that was the stage.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him move his amendments; I will come to you then.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I move my amendments Nos. 105 and 106 in list No. 13. I do not want to take the time of the House by reading them. But if you want I shall read them.

I beg to move:

(i) Page 12, *after* line 14 *insert*,—

"Provided that a person convicted by a court in India for the contravention of any law providing for the prevention of hoarding or profiteering or of adulteration of food or drugs and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than six months shall be disqualified from the date of such conviction and shall continue to be disqualified for a further period of five years since his release." (105)

(ii) Page 12, *after* line 22, *insert*,—

"*Explanation.*—In this section,—

(a) 'law providing for the prevention of hoarding or profiteering' means any law, or any order, rule or notification having the force of law, providing for—

(i) the regulation of production or manufacture of any essential commodity;

(ii) the control of price at which any essential commodity may be bought or sold;

(iii) the regulation of acquisition, possession, storage, transport, distribution, disposal use or consumption of any essential commodity;

(iv) the prohibition of the withholding from sale of any essential commodity ordinarily kept for sale.

(b) 'drug' has the meaning assigned to it in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940; 23 of 1940

(c) 'essential commodity' has the meaning assigned to it in the Essential Commodities Act, 1955; 10 of 1955

(d) 'food' has the meaning assigned to it in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954." (106)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. Now, Shri Sinhasan Singh—he is not here. Amendment No. 107 is not moved.

Shri G. N. Dixit: My amendment is No. 67.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Pages 12 and 13,—

for lines 41 to 43 and 1 to 8 respectively: *substitute*—

"Disqualification for Government contracts, etc.

9A. A person shall be disqualified if, and for so long as, there subsists a contract entered into by him in the course of his trade or business with the appropriate Government for the supply of goods to, or for the execution of any works undertaken by, that Government.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, where a contract has been fully performed by the person by whom it has been entered into with the appropriate Government, the contract shall be deemed not to subsist by reason only of the fact that the Government has not performed its part of the contract either wholly or in part." (67)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, there are amendment Nos. 72, 73 and 75, of Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Amendment No. 72 should be put separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. The question is:

Page 12, *after line* 14, *insert*:

"(2A) A person convicted, under the appropriate Act, by a Court in India of an offence of hoarding or profiteering or blackmarketing or adulteration of foods or drugs, shall be disqualified from the date of such conviction, and shall continue to be disqualified for a further period of six years since his release, irrespective of the sentence awarded by the court.". (72)

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 17] **[14.36 hrs.**

Alvares, Shri
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Sharma Shri D. C.
Siddiah, Shri

NOES

Alva, Shri Jaochim
Babunath Singh, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Barman, Shri P. C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chandak, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Dr.
Chandriki, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dass, Shri C.
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Himatsingka, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Lahiri Chaudhry, Shri
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Malaichami, Shri M.
Mandal, Dr. P.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D. D.
Maruthiah, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
More, Shri K. L.
Mukherjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murti, Shri M. S.
Paliwal, Shri
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Shashi Ranjan Shri
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Sonavane, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Tula Ram Shri
Uikey, Shri
Upadhayaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Utiya, Shri
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.

The Deputy-Speaker: The result of the Division is: Ayes 7; Noes 58.

The motion was negatived.

Shrimati Vimla Devi (Eluru): I am for Ayes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be corrected. Now, I shall put amendment Nos. 73 and 75 together.

Amendments Nos. 73 and 75 were put and negatived.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about amendment No. 74?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is the same as 52. It is not necessary to put it. Now, I am sorry I have omitted amendment No. 51. I shall now put it to the vote.

Amendment No. 51 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is amendment No. 103.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Amendment Nos. 105 and 106 are mine. Permit me to read out from the record what happened the other day, on the last occasion, on the 23rd, two days ago. The Minister of Law took a very curious stand on that occasion. He said, "I am prepared to accept Shri Kamath's amendment subject to a condition. The condition is this. Shri Kamath's amendment does not mention any sentence." He proposed that it should be not less than six months.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): Shri Kamath's amendment does not mention any sentence.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister of Law said that he is prepared to accept it subject to a condition. If that is specified, the sentence of six months, then he would accept it. I have now put in the words "not less than six months" in my amendment No. 105.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I oppose it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is an important issue which concerns the whole House and the whole country. The Minister is shifting his stand and has laid himself open to the charge—he and his party and those who support him; many of them supported my amendment and very few will support the contrary stand of his—of being dubbed as a patron, or agent of blackmarketers and profiteers. I do not want this to happen to the Congress party; I want to save them from this predicament. He said first of all that he is prepared to accept my amendment. Then, at the same page, he said that if Shri Kamath accepts, he will accept. It is just like saying "I tickle you, you tickle me". What is it? He comes with a substitute amendment, and, may I say, takes a funny position, whereby a very amusing situation was created by him. He said:

> "I will read, therefore, the substitute amendment which, if Shri Kamath accepts, I am going to accept and support."

I had observed and I had requested him to ensure that whatever the sentence, the disqualification should remain. In the alternative, I said they should make it three months if not six months. I never said I did not accept the amendment. I would not take the time of the House by reading all that I said. I will read the last sentence of what I said:

> "I, therefore, suggest that instead of 6 months, it should be 1 month."

I never said that I did not accept it. So, there was no reason for him to say that I did not accept the amendment.

After you rightly advised him in your wisdom, which we seldom question in this House, to hold it over, for once he accepted your advice and it was held over. It was resumed about 1-1|2 hours afterwards and suddenly he resiled from the stand he took earlier.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why all this post-mortem?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It shows how ministers change their stand. We would like to know why he changed his stand. The only reason he gave was "I have not moved an amendment. It was circulated according to your advice."

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Only the draft was circulated.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes; every amendment is a draft until it is accepted by the House. Kindly see rule 79, Sir. It is an interesting situation. It would be comic, if it were not tragic. There is a certain procedure prescribed, outside which we cannot go, whether it is the Minister or we. You agree with that proposition, Sir, don't you? Rule 79 says:

> "(2) The Secretary shall, if time permits, make available to the members from time to time lists

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

of amendments of which notices have been received."

There was enough time and it was circulated. It was very helpful. I am glad to say that the Lok Sabha Secretariat worked efficiently, unlike the Government Secretariat, and made available to us the copy in half an hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I request you; let us go through this Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are more anxious than you are, Sir. I am just concluding.

Let us read rule 79 with rule 86. Rule 86 says:

> "When a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, any member may, when called upon by the Speaker, move an amendment to the Bill of which he has previously given notice."

He not merely gave notice, but made a speech on the amendment and said, "I accept it if Mr. Kamath accepts it". I never said that I did not accept it. So, the position logically is that he accepts it.

Then Prof. Ranga, for whom I have every regard, advanced cogent reasons why it should be not be accepted.

Shri Ranga: Shrimati Renu Chakravartty also was against it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then the Minister said, unless it is unanimous, I do not want to accept it or move it. Is there any Assembly or Parliament in any part of the world where support of an amendment has to be previously known to be unanimous before it is moved?

Shri Sonavane: The Minister later on corrected that statement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Where is it? I am reading from the record. I only want to say that he has propounded a novel proposition. I am constrained to say that this sort of stand will only make them appear as agents and patrons of anti-social elements, and their stand a live portrayal of hypocrisy and humbug; nothing less than that.

My amendments Nos. 105 and 106 are identical with the Minister's amendments which he refused to move ultimately. I hope all the members who supported my more rigorous amendment will support these amendments which their Minister put forward, but later refused to move.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Sir, I have to keep the record straight. One portion was read. The House must know fully what happened on that day. As pointed out by Mr. Kamath, the Minister said:

> "I am prepared to accept Shri Kamath's amendment subject to a condition."

This is in page 8082. But when the actual time came for moving it, Mr. Kamath had some other important work and he was not here to move it. It was his amendment; it was not the Minister's amendment. (*Interruptions*). Let us fight it clean, Mr. Kamath. You have said that we are supporting blackmarketeers and hoarders. It is hitting below the belt.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said, you appear to do so.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: You are entitled to say it. I am not going to put it in that way. It looks ugly. It was the Law Ministry which got the copies cyclostyled and distributed it, not the Lok Sabha Secretariat. We got it done for him, because hoarding, blackmarketing, etc. are not defined in this Bill. For a technical offence like not filing a form somebody may be convicted. Suppose there is a father and son and the son has not furnished some form. Some query may

be raised and technically it may be an offence. We should be very careful. So, we gave a copy. Unfortunately, he was not there to move it and it lapsed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have moved it today.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Amendment No. 72 also says the same thing as amendment No. 105. Don't you see the absurdity of it? Amendments 72 and 75 have been defeated just now. I will read amendment No. 105. I drafted it for you under youn r ame.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not ask you to draft it at all. Where is the record?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Amendments 72 and 73 deal with blackmarketing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: 73 is different; it is about the Election Commission.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Mr. Ranga a so objected to amendment No. 72. I will read it:

> "A person convicted, under the Appropriate Act, by a Court in India of an offence of hoarding or profiteering or blackmarketing or adulteration of foods or drugs, shall be disqualified..."

With this background, let us see what amendment No. 105 says:

> "Provided that a person convicted by a court in India for the contravention of any law providing for the prevention of hoarding or profieteering or of adulteration of food or drugs and sentenced to imprisonment...." etc.

How is it different? One may be six and the other may be half a dozen.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not run any risk of being misunderstood or misinterpreted by anybody as being a champion or apologist for blackmarketeers or hoarders. I am second to none in deprecating such antisocial forces and practices. But one thing must be very clear, and that is this. Look at the capacity for mischief of this amendment which stands now in the name of Shri Kamath and which was suggested yesterday, as he rightly put it, by the Minister as a kind of alternative to his own amendment. Here it is said:

> "the regu ation of production or manufacture of any essential commodity;"

That brings in all the kisans. So far as production is cocerned, you have a number of laws. We do not know all those laws. We know only too well that wherever you have the panchayati raj two rival groups go on working against each other in order to see that the other fellows are not enrolled as voters. If they are enrolled as voters they are removed from the voters' list. Also, they are not allowed to stand as candidates. They even go to the extent of bribing the officers who are put in charge of either making voters' list or deciding disqualifications and so on. This kind of power to be given to the local administrative officers who would be in charge of prosecuting people and afterwards getting them convicted will be very dangerous. And, what is the term prescribed? It is only six months. It is not even two years as was the case with the other clause. You can get them convicted and afterwards get them into trouble. Yesterday, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty also raised the question of workers. Supposing they go on strike, for having obstructed production they can be convicted and they would also be disqualified from being enrolled as voters or standing as candidates.

Then it is said here:

> "the control of price at which any essential commodity may be bought or sold;"

It is the kisans who have to sell it. You are prescribing the prices, the maximum price, the minimum pri.e

[Shri Ranga]

and all sorts of things. Crores and crores of peasants are already suffering Their freedom is being impinged by these controls. In the administration of controls any amount of mischief is possible and as a result of that are we to place millions of our kisans at the mercy of these local officers for their decisions, for their convictions so that thereafter the rival po'itical leader within the village may play mischief with them.

The next thing is:

> "the regulation of acquisition, possession, storage. . . "

Even kisans now are going to be accused of being hoarders because they have got so much more than what is prescribed by your officers in their own homes for their own maintenance or for payment to their agricultural workers. For doing anything like that those people can be brought within the mischief of control, and once they are brought within that mischief, they can be convicted and then they would be placed beyond the scope of citizenship in this country.

Further it says:

> "the prohibition of the withholding from sale of any essential commodity ordinarily kept for sale."

Here comes the small trader in a village or in a city. It is not because I want blackmarketeers to be brought into this House, it is not because I want blackmarketeers to be enabled to come to this House or enable anti-social forces to come in or given any kind of opportunity of getting in through back-door means and become Members of Parliament or a State legislature that I oppose this amendment. I oppose this because it is very dangerous. Even as it was, Shri Kamath's original amendment appeared to be even more troublesome to the ordinary folk than this amended version. It did not detail all these things. Fortunately for Shri Kamath and fortunately also for so many of us who were then thinking of suporting Shri Kamath's earlier amendment, the new amendment has come amplified in this manner. The Law Ministry has done a great service indeed in helping us to understand the significance of this, implications of this. It has dangerous implications.

Shri Kamath, of course, is very keen about all these things. I do not wish to say anything more. I am only sorry I am unable to agree with Shri Kamath in regard to this amendment because I want to save honest kisans, honest traders, honest workers in this country from being deprived of their citizenship just because they are likely to be brought into the mischief of all these various laws, which are not mentioned here at al'—all those lays are not mentioned here and we do not know what mischief they are capable of—which will be the effect of this amendment. I am glad the Government also has at last made up its mind not to support this amendment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I speak on this amendment as an honest citizen, an honest Member of Parliament, an honest politician, an honest kisan. Let there be no misunderstanding that honesty is the monopoly of somebody.

Sir, you remember that day, when Shri Pathak, who is unfortunately absent from the House today, wanted to accommodate the substance and the very spirit of Shri Kamath's amendment. As a democrat and as a person who was against blackmarketing and profiteering, his intentions were like that at that time. He wanted to move an amendment and that amendment rightly or wrongly was not circulated. You were in the Chair, Sir, at that time and you ruled that the same may be held over. The Law Ministry was able to circulate it, not within ten minutes but within fifteen or twenty minutes. We have all read that amendment. Sir, can a draft amendment be circulated or moved? Let us

not say that it was moved. Let us take it that it was a draft amendment which we got yesterday. But now it has been moved. Therefore, how can that draft amendment be possibly withdrawn? Does the Law Minister withdraw that amendment only because Shri Kamath has not accepted it or it has not been accepted unanimously by this House? Amendments are not moved on the basis of anticipated unanimity. After all, anticipated unanimity cannot be there. There are notes of dissent even in the reports of select committees on many issues. Even on the DIR, when it was necessary for this House to pass the DIR to stop external aggression, and to fight external aggression, we divided on the issue of title, on the name. They have got a majority and they pass everything. Therefore, can this proposition be placed before the Members of this House, when we are in a minority, that unless we are unanimous this amendment will be withdrawn? I feel this is something very strange, very extraordinary in this House, and I feel anything can happen in this House. The Minister has conveniently absented himself today—I do not know the reasons, they are better known to him.

Now, coming to this particular amendment of Shri Kamath, if Shri Kamath's amendment did not specify the sentence and only because of that he was not going to accept it, could they not have anticipated the far-reaching implications now being advanced by the Minister, Shri Pattabhi Raman? Why should wisdom dawn at late hours? Why did they not anticipated this earlier? My hon. friend, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty was not against this amendment of Shri Kamath. She had been rather misinterpretted. She only expressed her fear that this may not be used wrongly. She only wanted to change the wording. I am sure if she reads the new amendment 105 and also amendment No. 106 brought forward by Shri Kamath, she would readily agree with them. If it is put to vote, I am sure Shrimati Renu Chakravartty or any Member of her party present here will very well vote for it for it is against blackmarketting and profiteering and they will not support Shri Ranga's contention. I only feel that the Government having brought in such an amendment, because they have now realised that some industrialists, some big business houses, some big hoarders, blakmarkteers or profiteers, who hold the country to ransom, may be affected, and that may affect their election coffers, they have thought it better to withdraw it on the technical ground that this was not officially moved or on the suggestion that there was no unanimity in the House. Sir, 500 to 600 hoarders were arrested under D.I.R. in Calcutta. When they were arrested by Shri P. C. Sen, we congratulated him. They rémained in prison for more than a year. They were released later, because there was pressure from the Centre. Should they be allowed to contest the election and start hoarding and blackmarketeering and put our children to starvation? That is why I would request the hon. Minister to accept the amendment of Shri Kamath. Let it be decided here and now as to who are opposed to profiteering and hoarding, whether the Members of the Congress Party or those of the Opposition. A Government which claims to be socialist, which claims to be anti-hoarder, I want that Government to pass this amendment so that these people are not allowed to contest the elections.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): I have followed the controversy for the last two days and it now appears that the offeffffr of help of Government was not motivated by honest considerations. The first thing is that the hon. Law Minister offered a solution to Shri Kamath that the decision should be unanimous, because he was sure that it would not be unanimous. Therefore, I presume that the offer was not made in a very honest fashion. Now Professor Ranga has said that the help given by the Law Ministry in drafting Shri Kamath's

[Shri Alvares]

amendment was not with a view to make it acceptable but only to expose the difficulties and dangers that are there. Now I am sure that both these offers, the offer of acceptance on condition of unanimity and the offer of technical help in re-drafting were really with the object of defeating the amendment.

As regards the amendment itself, it is necessary to juxtapose the attitude and apporach of the Government to two provisions of this Bill. We have seen that Government have disqualified persons from contesting elections if they have been convicted for two years or more under any offences in the IPS or Cr P.C. We opposed this provision and we went for a division because we thought it was a very wrong decision. Yet, that provision was adopted.

Now there are certain issues in the country like food, civil liberty etc. which demand that certain demonstration should take place, for which it is necessary that we should lead demonstrations and agitations peacefully. It is a matter of duty in a country such as ours, and yet the Government and the House in its wisdom, decided that anybody who takes part in such demonstrations or agitations and gets convicted for two years or more should be disqualified, whatever be the merits of the demonstration or agitation. Now, on the other hand, we find that in respect of social offenders, categories of people who are adjudged by courts of law as guilty, Government do not want to adopt a similar provision. Am I to understand that Government feels that these politicians or members of the political parties, trade unionists or punblic-spirited men who try to solve the problems of the people in a certain manner which they think fit and as a result get convicted for two years or more should become disqualified from standing for elections and. on the other hand, blackmarketeers, hoarders etc, who are convicted under the law of the leand, the law made for protecting the people and for the purpose of alleviating the suffering of the people, these people should go scotfree, whatever thy do, and be free to contest for elections? When these two positions and approaches are juxtaposed. the House will understand that the Government feel, in the first place, that political action for the redress of political grievances is something that must merit discouragement by making those convicted disqualified for standing for election while, on the other hand, whatever a blackmarketeer does, whatever a hoarder does, whatever any other social offender does, he will go unpunished in the sense that he will not be disqualified from contesting an election. Let this House reject Shri Kamath's amendment and the public will know that the Government has made its choice between political action and action by social offenders.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): The amendment standing in my name, though it is verbal, could not be moved. My amendment, No, 105, says that the words "not less than six months" should be omitted. The object of this amendment will be to ensure that a person imprisoned for any period should disqualify for contesting an election. It is my experience that for offence under the Essential Commodities Act wherever there is conviction, it is never for more than a month. It is generally for the rising of the court, because most of the people who are convicted for these offences are big people who have great influence everywhere. In the courts, the lawyers appearing for them plead with the court to make the conviction only for the rising of the court. The punishment in most cases is a fine of Rs. 5,000 or 3,000 and imprisonment up to the rising of the court. So, the term "not ess than six months" hardly serves any purpose. I would request the hon. Law Minister to find out how many people have been convicted for a period of more than three months under this Act. The number wil be very small. So, I would request the Law Minister

to accept my amendment with all good grace. Because, we are going to disqualify a person from becoming a member of the Legislature. Even if these persons are not convicted for more than six months, if they are allowed to stand for election to Parliament or State Legislaures, we will not be able to pass pure laws because such people will be associated with the passing of laws. So, I would request that my amendment should be accepted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have great pleasure in accepting the amendment of Shri Sinhasan Singh.

Shri G. N. Dixit: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you would remember that Government amendment No. 63 was only a very insignificant part of my amendment No. 67 Only because it is covered partly. therefore, the rules had to be suspended and then it had to be withdrawn....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should he re-open all that now?

Shri G. N. Dixit: Now my submission is that this House has rejected one amendment of Shri Kamath, not only by voice vote buy by a division, and that amendment of Shri Kamath and this amendment which is being discussed are substantially the same; there are only slight differences. Now, if you compare those two amendments with these two amendments, you will find that these are much more identical than they were. Therefore, my submission is that this motion which is now being discussed is out of order, is barred and should not be permitted.

So far as the question of validity of this is concerned. this was debated upon when we rejected the earlier amendment and the Law Minister in his reply had fully met his argument, what were the difficulties and what were the complications in accepting this. In so far as profiteering and hoarding are concerned, this House is unanimous in its view; nobody has any sympathy for a hoarder or black-marketeer; but a person who has committed only a technical offence should not be penalised because that would not proper. That was the main line of argument. Therefore, my submission is that this amendment is out of order and should be ruled out.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Sir, I beg to move:

"That in amendment No. 105,—
omit "for not less than six months".

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I am not going to go back so far as Shri Pathak's assurance to the House is concerned. Shri Kamath knows it. I have also pointed out this as regards amendments Nos. 63 and 65 were concerned: Certainly, I ame not agreeable to Shri Sinhasan Singh's amendment seeking to remove the words "for not less than six months". They must be there because we have referred to he various Acts.

I was surprisd and shocked that of all persons my dear friend, Shri Alvares, should say that it is a clever device to protect the hoarders etc.

Shri Alvares: That is what Professor Ranga has said.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Even so. I never expected you to join in that. When I deal with you, I know where I am. I was surprised when you said that.

What we have done is this. Shri Kamath wanted it and the Minister pointed out that we must have a sentence. He accepted that. The amendment is in his name. It was drafted and 500 copies were got prepared by the Ministry and presented to the House. We acknowledge it. But, unfortunately, he was not there. But I do say even now that if the House feels that these amendments, Nos. 105 and 106, be accepted as they are, I have no objection to that at all.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Very good.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I neither want your praise nor your censure.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not praising you.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: You said that we were shielding the blackmarketeers.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said, "Otherwise".

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: You are not going to blackmail me. I have the honour to belong to a party which has got a fine record.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So do we.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: You will never catch me calling your party names like this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said, "if you do not accept it, you will lay yourself open to this charge".

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is like saying, "Have you stopped beating your wife? Say, 'Yes' or 'No'.". You are mortgaging my stand.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You need not teach me. I know what to say. Do not lose temper.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I never lose temper.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If you do, I too can lose it more than you.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I never lose my temper.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is what you did just now. (*Interruption*).

I was humorous . . . (*Interuption*): Do not teach me. Tell him.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Frankly, I have told you in the very beginning, that I would accept it as drafted by us, if the House feels so, and not with Shri Sinhasan Singh's amendment. I thought, Shri Kamath said that he accepts that amendment. I am not accepting that because we have said there about the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, Essential Commodities Act, Prevention of Food Adulteration Act etc. We have enumerated those things. But I am willing to accept amendments Nos. 105 and 106 as they are.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am first putting Shri Sinhasan Singh's amendment (No. 107) to Shri Kamath's amendment No. 105.

Amendment No. 107 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Now, I am putting Shri Kamath's amendments, Nos. 105 and 106, together.

The question is:

(i) Page 12, *after* line 14 *insert*,—

> "Provided that a person convicted by a court in India for the contravention of any law providing for the prevention of hoarding or profiteering or of adulteration of food or drugs and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than six months shall be disqualified from the date of such conviction and sha'l continue to be disqualified for a further period of five years since his release."

(ii) Page 12, *after* line 22 *insert*,—

> "*Explanation.*—In this section,—
>
> (a) 'law providing for the prevention of hoarding or profiteering' means any law, or any order, rule or notification having the force of law, providing for—

(i) the regulation of production or manufacture of any essential commodity;

(ii) the control of price at which any essential commodity may be bought or sold;

(iii) the regulation of acquisition, possession, storage, transport, distribution, disposal, use or consumption of any essential commodity;

(iv) the prohibition of the withholding from sale of any essential commodity ordinarily kept for sale.

(b) 'drug' has the meaning assigned to it in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940;

(c) 'essential commodity' has the meaning assigned to it in the Essential Commodities Act, 1955;

(d) 'food' has the meaning assigned to it in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.". (106).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, there is Shri Vidyalankar's amendment No. 78.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): Sir, I wish to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment No. 78?

Amendment No. 78 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, there is amendment No. 103 by Shri Muthiah. He is not there. So, I am putting his amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 103 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 20, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.20 hrs.

PREVENTIVE DETENTION (CONTINUANCE) BILL—*Contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Y. B. Chavan on the 21st November, 1966, namely:—

"That the Bill to continue the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, for a further period, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Mohammed Koya.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would like to speak first.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called Mr. Mohammed Koya.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He represents a Party.

I think he is willing to give me the floor.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know. He may take a chance. Does Mr. Koya want to speak or is he yielding to Mr. Banerjee?

Shri Mohammed Koya (Kozikoda): If you want, then . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not yielding.

Mr. Koya may start.

Shri Mohammed Koya: Now that it is certain that Government wants to rule by a black law like this, I only request the Government to see that it is used very cautiously, and not indiscriminately against the political parties, especially the Opposition Parties. I have got my own reasons to say this.

We have got a very recent example. When Mr. Gamal Abdul Nasser of Egypt came here last month, many important leaders of the Muslim community were arrested under the Preventive Detention Act without any provocation, without any reason. It is surely a fact that those leaders of the Muslim community had a difference of opinion about Mr. Nasser's action in executing the great religious leader and scholar, Said Qutab, and they had protested against the action of Mr. Nasser in destroying his political opponents of Egypt and the sympathisers of the Muslim Brotherhood and other organisations. That is, of course, a different matter. We have our own right to hold a certain view even about Mr. Nasser's action. But the Government was not justified in their action in arresting the leaders of public opinion, including the editors of "Radiance", "Dawat" and "Sirath". Some Congress leaders were also arrested. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, who was once the Secretary of the Minority Committee of the AICC was also not spared. The leader of Jamayet-e-Islami, Moulana Abdul Rais, was also arrested without any provocation. These were the people who were always law-abiding and peace-loving and who were making the agitation strictly constitutionally, but this Government, simply to please Mr. Nasser, arrested these leaders on the eve of his visit. When Mr. Johnson came here, no Communist leader was arrested. When Mr. Khruschev came here, no Swantatra Party leader was arrested. When any other leaders visited Delhi, nobody was taken under the Preventive Detention Act. Even in the anti-cow slaughter agitation, even though preparations were made and naked sadhus were coming from all over the country and were marching towards the Parliament House, nobody was taken into preventive custody. So this peculiar action of the Government in detaining the leaders of public opinion, editors and religious heads of a particular community simply because they were opposed to the dictator of Egypt, was quite unfair and that is one reason why I say that this Government is capable of misusing the powers that they will get under the Preventive Detention Act. We have got ample example to show that the Defence of India Rules and various other Acts by which they have acquired sweeping powers were used for political vendetta and for political purposes. I know that during the Chinese and Pakistani Aggressions, may people who did not see eye to eye with the Congress Party in Kerala were arrested under the Defence of India rules, Preventive Detention Act and various other rules; they were arrested just because they were not favouring the Congress people. The local Congress people gave a petition that such and such a man is anti-Government or anti-national and simply on the basis of those reports of the people in the lower strata of the Congress Party, persons were arrested and their precious liberty was simply in danger. They were put behind the bars.

Now that the Government have decided that they cannot rule this country without a black law, I only want to see that this is not misused

for political purposes. So, I want an assurance from the Home Minister—there is no Minister in the House.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): He is here.

Shri Mohammed Koya: That is not the proper place for him. He is showing his back to the Chair. He should sit properly.

I just want to get an assurance from the hon. Minister that these powers which the House somehow will give them, will not be used against political opponents.

What happened in Kerala on the eve of the elections? The candidates were arrested and they were put behind the bar. All the Left Communist candidates except Mr. Namboodiripad were arrested. I do not know why Mr. Namboodiripad was left alone. Even after the elections, the Assembly did not meet, could not meet. Those persons whom the people chose as their representativs were not allowed to meet and decide about forming a Government. What has happened has already happened. I only want to stress the importance of the responsibility of the Government. The majority of this House is giving the power. This power, at any rate, should not be used against political opponents.

This is the only point that I want to stress.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डी० आई० आर० हटने के बाद गवर्नमेंट ने देखा कि इस मुल्क में क्या नक्शा चला। हमारे एक्स होम मिनिस्टर श्री गुलजारीलाल नन्दा ने दो साल पहले कहा था . . .

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : (अलवर) क्या इसका समर्थन करने खड़े हुए हैं।

2220 (ai) LSD—10.

15.26 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री शिव नारायण : पहले सुनिये। उन्होंने एनाउन्स किया था कि हम इस मुल्क से करप्शन वाइप-आउट करेंगे, लेकिन बजाये उनकी मदद करने के लोगों ने उनकी टांग खींची, इस देश के बड़े से बड़े लोगों ने, अधिकारियों ने, जो आज क्रोकोडाइल आंसू बहाते हैं, मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूं कि जरा अपने कलेजों पर हाथ रख कर कहें, कि तुम कितनी ईमानदारी से बात करते हो। मैंने उस वक्त भी होम मिनिस्टर से कहा था कि इस डी० आई० आर० को मत हटाओ। आज प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेन्शन लागू रहना चाहिये, क्यों लागू रहना चाहिये? इसलिये—हमारे मुल्क के इर्द-गिर्द आज क्या हो रहा है,—एक तरफ से पाकिस्तान और दूसरी तरफ से चीन आज हमारे देश पर पंजा जमाये हुए हैं, इस देश को हड़पना चाहते हैं। एक जय चन्द ने पृथ्वीराज को धोखा दिया था, उसकी वजह से 1200 वर्ष की गुलामी हम ने की। इस देश के अन्दर आज लाखों जय चन्द पैदा हो गये हैं। कोई माऊ-माऊ की बात करता है, कोई पाकिस्तान की एजेन्टी करता है। कोई भी गवर्नमेंट ला-एण्ड आर्डर के बिना काम नहीं कर सकती है, ला एण्ड आर्डर कायम रखने के लिये उसके पास पूरे हकूक होने चाहियें।

हम ने एक एक्जाम्पिल 7 नवम्बर को देखी। होम मिनिस्ट्री के अफसरों की लापरवाही की वजह से वह घटना हुई, उनका फर्ज होम मिनिस्टर के आर्डर्ज को एक्जीक्यूट करना था, मंत्री महोदय की पालिसी को एडोप्ट कर के, उसका एक्जीक्यूशन करना आपकी ड्यूटी थी, लेकिन वह नहीं किया गया। मैं आज अपने नये होम मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेन्शन एक्ट को मजबूती के साथ कायम रखें। मैं तो बल्कि इसका पक्षपाती हूं कि डी० आई० आर० को फिर से लागू करना चाहिये, हम इस

[श्री शिव नारायण]

समय खतरे से खाली नहीं हैं। अभी सैंट्रल हाल में एक कम्यूनिस्ट मम्बर मुझे कह रहे थे कि इलैक्शन नहीं होने वाला है। मैं ने कहा कि किसने आप से ऐसा कह दिया है, हम इलैक्शन कराने पर डिटर्मिन्ड हैं। पानी न कोई बरसा सकता है न मैं बरसा सकता हूं . . . .

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : वह भाषण से बरसा सकते हैं ।

श्री शिव नारायण: वह भाषण से बरसा सकते हैं, लेकिन हमारी सरकार भाषण से नहीं बरसा सकती है ।

मेरे मित्र कोया साहब अभी केरल का जिक्र कर रहे थे, केरल में कोई भी मैजोरिटी में बिन कर के नहीं आ सकते, न लेफ्ट कम्यूनिस्ट आ सकते हैं, न राइट कम्यूनिस्ट आ सकते हैं और न कांग्रेस ही आ सकती है। मैं अभी पिछले सितम्बर में केरल गया था, मैंने वहां पर बहुत से लोगों से बात-चीत की और कहा कि आप इसको डिसाइड कीजिये—बन वे और दी अदर-इस तरफ़ या उस तरफ़ या तो एन ब्लाक कम्यूनिस्टों को वोट करें, या एन-ब्लाक कांग्रेस को वोट करें, ताकि वहां पर आपकी गवर्नमेन्ट बन सके । नहीं तो, यदि आप आपस में लड़ेंगे तो वहां अधिकारियों का रूल होगा। वहां पर डेमोक्रेटिक सेट-अप कायम होना चाहिये, लेकिन, अध्यक्ष महोदय, केरल के जो मेम्बर हैं, वे दो लफ्ज़ कह कर खिसक गये, बात सुनने को भी तैयार नहीं हैं। आखिर उस में क्या कमी है ? मैंने वहां पर देखा कि बहुत सफ़ाई है, पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं, लेकिन एकता नहीं है, एका नहीं है । मेरे पास हरिजन मेम्बर आये थे, उन्होंने कहा कि हमने गलती की कि पिछली दफ़ा कम्यूनिस्टों को वोट दिया, अब की हम कम्यूनिस्टों को वोट करने वाले नहीं हैं। हम कांग्रेस को वोट करेंगे।

प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेंशन ऐक्ट इसलिये हमने लागू रखा और उस को सपोर्ट करते हैं कि 7 नवम्बर को इस गवर्नमेंट ने अलाऊ किया कि पांच लाख आदमी दिल्ली शहर में आयें और जो मनमानी चाहें करें। हमारे विद्यार्थियों को उन लोगों ने बदनाम किया । मैं विरोधी दलवालों से पूछना चाहता हूं, एस० एस० पी वालों से पूछना चाहता हूं, कम्यूनिस्टों से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह अपने सीने पर हाथ रख कर सोचें कि वे विद्यार्थीयों के शोल्टर में लीडरशिप कायम करना चाहते हैं, रिवोल्यूशन करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन उन में दम बाकी नहीं रहा है । वे हमारी आने वाली यंग पीढ़ी के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं। विद्यार्थी लोग पेट्रोल ले कर के नहीं आये थे। पोलिटिकल आदमियों का हाथ इस में था । मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हूं कि वह पी० डी० ऐक्ट और डी० आई० आर० को लागू रखें। उन को गुंडागर्दी को खत्म करना है । आज गांवों में सुकून नहीं है । हम रिपोर्ट लिखाते हैं थाने में जा कर तो उल्टे हम को ही फांस लिया जाता है । चोर गुंडों के खिलाफ कोई हमारा पुरसां हाल नहीं है ।

अधिकारी कान खोल कर सुन लें कि हम सरकार को बरियत देने को तैयार हैं, इन अधिकारियों को भी और विरोधी दल वालों को भी । हम चाहते हैं कि देश में एक सुयोग्य शासन, अच्छा शासन रहे, जिस राम राज्य की गांधी जी ने कल्पना की थी, हम चाहते हैं कि वह जल्दी ही इस देश में कायम हो । आज श्री चह्वाण पटेल के बाद दूसरे आयरन मैन होम मिनिस्टर हो कर आये हैं । मैं अभी लखनऊ से लौट रहा हूं । हम लोगों ने कहा कि नाऊ वी हैव ए स्ट्रांग मैन ऐज होम मिनिस्टर । आप

इसको प्रैक्टिकली काम कर के दिखला दें। आज अवसर है। आप बरसरे एक्तदार हैं। आप का स्वागत हो रहा है। आप होम मिनिस्टर हैं। आप ऐसा कर दीजिये तो आपकी कीर्ति अटल रहेगी। हिन्दुस्तान आपको याद करेगा। चार आदमियों के गाली दे देने से सरकार घबरा जाये, हुल्लड़बाजी से सरकार घबरा जाये, तो सरकार चल नहीं सकती। उसको चला जाना चाहिये।

श्री कोया ने यहां बड़ा लेक्चर झाड़ा कि हमारा फलां मुसलमान लीडर पकड़ लिया गया, गाय वाले को नहीं पकड़ा गया, बैल वाले को नहीं पकड़ा गया, बड़ा रोना रो रहेथे। वे असल में हमारी मदद कर रहे थे जब उन्होंने कहा कि साधु समाज के साथ सरकार ने बड़ी रियायत की। हमारी सरकार ने बाकई रियायत की। हम ने गोली नहीं मारी। जब घर फूंके गये तब अधिकारियों ने भी उसका इस्तेमाल किया और गोली चलाई। जरूर गोली चलेगी। अगर ला ऐंड आर्डर मेन्टेन नहीं करेंगे लोग तो जरूर गोली चलेगी। शासक कभी भी रियायत नहीं करता। शासक साधू नहीं होता। शासक की ड्यूटी है कि शासन ठीक से करे और जो देश की नीति को दंड से ठीक रखे, जिस से देश ऊंचा जाये। मैं चाहता हूं कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब मेहरबानी करके जो लोग हमारे विद्यार्थियों को बदनाम करते हैं उनकी तरफ ध्यान रक्खें। विद्यार्थियों का जो मामला है उस का बहुत कूलली देखने की जरूरत है। उस को होम मिनिस्टर साहब बड़े ठंडे दिल से देखें। कोया साहब अब आ गये। मैं बतला रहा था कि केरल में क्या हालत है। बड़ा रोना रो रहे थे। हम ऐश्योरेंस देते हैं कि कोई मुसलमान तकलीफ में नहीं रह सकता है इस होम मिनिस्टरी में। हम इस मुल्क में एक डिमाक्रेटिक सेट अप चला रहे हैं और हमारे संविधान में ऐश्योरेंस दिया गया है कि हिन्दू, मुसलमान, चमार, ब्राह्मण, सिख, ईसाई सब आनन्द से रह सकते हैं। यह हमारा मिशन है, हमारी गवर्नमेंट का मिशन है।

इसलिये मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं जिसमें कि जब जरूरत पड़े गवर्नमेंट इस कानून का इस्तेमाल कर सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

Mr. Speaker: The debate will continue.

15.33 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINETY-NINTH REPORT

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Ninety-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd November, 1966."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Ninety-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd November, 1966."

The motion was adopted.

15.34 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE.* INTERIM REPORT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMMISSION—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will take up further discussion of the following resolution moved by Shri Sinhasan Singh on the 10th November, 1966:—

[Mr. Speaker]

"This House is of opinion that the recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission in its interim report, which was laid on the Table of the House on the 1st November, 1966, be adopted by the Government in its entirety and necessary steps taken to enact a law accordingly to implement the said recommendations expeditiously."

Out of 2 hours allotted for this resolution, one minute has already been taken up. Shri Sinhasan Singh might continue his speech.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज सदन का ध्यान सरकार के द्वारा ही स्थापित ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन की उस रिपोर्ट की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं जिसके जरिये से उन्होंने एक सुझाव दिया है कि उच्चस्तरीय व्यक्तियों और कर्मचारियों की देख रेख के लिये, और जनता के लिये इस बात की संभावना हो कि राज्य म सब को न्याय बराबर मिले तथा कोई भी व्यक्ति न्याय से ऊपर नहीं है और राज्य बिल्कुल पवित्र रूप से चलेगा, एक ऐसी संस्था की स्थापना हो जिसके अन्दर मंत्री तक की भी, यदि उसके विरुद्ध कोई भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप हो तो, जांच हो सके। क्योंकि अब तक जितनी भी संस्थायें हैं इस भ्रष्टाचार की जांच के लिये उनमें कोई ऐसी संस्था नहीं हैं जिसके द्वारा जो उच्चाधिकारी हैं, मंत्री वर्ग हैं, उन के विरुद्ध जांच हो सके ।

यह मसला इस सदन में बहुत दिनों से चल रहा है, और सरकार ने कभी इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया कि वह इसमें सहयोग देना चाहती है, लेकिन किसी न किसी कारण से इस पर पूर्णतया विचार नहीं हो सका। यह दुर्भाग्य है कि जब से देश में शासन का परिवर्तन हुआ हम देश में एक बात की क्षमता नहीं ला सके कि सब को विश्वास हो कि इस राज्य में ईमानदारी की परख होगी, योग्यता की परख होगी, प्रत्युत लोगों में गलत भावना फैल गई कि इस राज्य में पनपता वही है जिसकी कहीं न कहीं पहुंच हो, या जो दांव पेंच लगा कर के अपने को आगे ला सके। देश के लोगों में इस तरह की भावना फैलना देश के हित में नहीं है कि योग्यतम आदमी अपने स्थान को नहीं प्राप्त कर सकेगा और जो आदमी चाहे या जो कर्मचारी चाहे अपने दांव पेंच के भरोसे पर आगे बढ़ जाये तथा योग्य आदमी वहीं का वहीं पड़ा रहे। यहां तक कि अधिकारीमंडल में भी यह भावना है। यह गलत है। मैं नहीं कहता कि यह बात सही है कि तरक्की उसी को दी जायेगी जिसकी पहुंच हो, नौकरी उसको मिलेगी जिसकी पहुंच हो। जो पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन है, सेवा आयोग है, उस पर भी कभी कभी लोगों का अविश्वास होता है। यह देश के लिये बड़े दुःख की बात है। जहां तक मेरा सवाल है, मेरा पूर्ण विश्वास पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन पर है चाहे वह केन्द्र का हो या प्रदेश का हो। उनके द्वारा जो चुनाव होता है वह सही और योग्यतम आधार पर होता है, लेकिन यह गलत भावना जो लोगों में फैल गई है इस का प्रतिरोध तभी हो सकता है जब सब लोगों में यह भाव फैल जाये कि यदि इस देश में कोई आदमी भ्रष्टाचारक रेगा तो वह न्याय से बाहर नहीं रह सकता। वह दंडनीय होगा।

इसी तरह से सदन में कई दफे विचार हुआ, कई रिपोर्ट्स आईं, रेलवे में प्रचलित भ्रष्टाचार के लिये कमेटी बनी। श्री कृपलानी उसके अध्यक्ष हुए। उन्होंने रिपोर्ट दी। फिर और भी कमेटियां बनीं। हमारे स्वर्गीय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी काफी जागरूक थे। उन के सामने यह प्रश्न आया। उन्होंने सन्तानम कमेटी का निर्माण किया कि आज जो भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है उसकी रोक थाम के लिये क्या उपाय किया जाये इस पर वह

अपना प्रतिवेदन दे । वह कमेटी सन् 1962 में कायम हुई जब श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री गृह मंत्री थे । उस समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट 31 मार्च, 1964 को दी ।

15.38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

उस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार एक काम हुआ कि विजिलेंस कमिशन की नियुक्ति हुई । मैसूर के रिटायर्ड जज उस कमिशन के प्रधान अधिकारी हैं । उनकी रिपोर्ट भी इस सदन में दो तीन दफे आ चुकी है । इस वर्ष भी रिपोर्ट आई है । लेकिन विजिलेंस कमिशन भी अपनी मजबूरी दिखलाता है । वह कहता है कि चन्द बातों में वह मजबूर है । खास तौर से मजबूरी जो प्रिवेंशन आफ करप्शन ऐक्ट बना है उसकी एक धारा की वजह से है । वह धारा ऐसी है जिसके अन्दर कोई आदमी किसी अधिकारी पर अभियोग नहीं चला सकता जब तक कि नियुक्त करने वाला अधिकारी की स्वीकृति न हो । कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में आंकड़े दिए हैं कि कितने अधिकारियों के खिलाफ मुकदमे चल के लिये सरकार की स्वीकृति लेने के लिये उसने उसको लिखा है और कितने केसिस में उसको यह स्वीकृति प्राप्त हुई है । इन अधिकारियों पर मुकदमे चलाने के लिए उन अधिकारियों की जो नियुक्ति करता है, उसकी स्वीकृति लेना आवश्यक होता है । कमिशन ने कहा है :

"When on the result of investigation, the Central Bureau of Investigation are of the view that prosecution should be launched and if sanction for such prosecution is required under any law to be issued by the President, the Central Bureau of Investigation are required to forward a copy of the report to the Central Vigilance Commission who advises the Ministry of Home Affairs whether or not the proposed prosecution should be sanctioned".

यह इस लाल जो उसने रिपोर्ट दी है उसके पेज 16 पर है । इन्होंने कहा है कि हमने इतने सैंकशन के लिये मामले भेजे, इन में से इतने मामलों में सैंकशन प्राप्त हुई । आप यह देखें कि जिन मामलों में विजिलेंस कमिशन सैटिसफाई हो जाता है कि ये भ्रष्ट अधिकारी हैं, इनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये तो उसके लिये उसको उन अधिकारियों की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करनी पड़ती है जिन्होंने उनकी नियुक्ति की होती है । जब तक स्वीकृति प्राप्त नहीं होती हैं तब तक मुकदमे उनके नहीं चल सकते हैं । यह रास्ते में एक रुकावट है और मैं नए गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं । जब तक प्रिवेंशन आफ करप्शन ऐक्ट के अन्दर दफा 6 बनी रहेगी तब तक आप कितना भी प्रयत्न करें, करप्शन दूर नहीं हो सकती है ।

1955 में इसी विधेयक को लेकर इस सदन में हमारे स्वर्गीय पन्त जी ने यह मूव किया था कि दफा 161 से 165 जो हैं इनमें ब्राइबरी के जो अपराध हैं उनको कागनिजेबल कर दिया जाए, यानी उनको पुलिस गिरफ्तार कर सकती है । यह अधिकार पुलिस को दे दिया जाए । पहले क्या होता था कि दरख्वास्त देनी पड़ती थी और तब अगर मुकदमा चल सकता हो तो चलता था । लेकिन 1958 में उन्होंने इसको कागनिजेबल कर दिया । उस वक्त इस पर मुझे बोलने का मौका मिला था । मैंने कहा था कि यह बहुत सुन्दर आपने किया है कि आप इन अपराधों को कागनिजेबल कर रहे हैं और पुलिस ऐसे लोगों को गिरफ्तार कर सकती है लेकिन जब तक दफा 6 बनी हुई है तब तक पुलिस वाले या कोई भी दूसरे अधिकारी मजबूर हैं कि उस भ्रष्ट अधिकारी के खिलाफ मुकदमा अदालत में ले जा सकें

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

क्योंकि उस अधिकारी को नियुक्त करने वाला जो अधिकारी है, उसकी स्वीकृति इसके लिये प्राप्त करनी होगी इनवैस्टीगेशन करने के बाद भी, जांच पड़ताल करने के बाद भी अपराध सिद्ध जब हो जाता है उसके बाद भी उनको लिखना पड़ता है कि उस पर मुकदमा चलाने की स्वीकृति दी जाए । मैंने एक केस भी फाइट किया था उत्तर प्रदेश का । वहां एक एक्साइज इंस्पेक्टर पर मुकदमा चला । उस मुकदमे को चलाने के लिए सरकार की स्वीकृति भी प्राप्त हो गई । उसको सजा भी हो गई । सजा होने के बाद सेशन कोर्ट में अपील उसने की लेकिन वह सजा बहाल रही और उसकी वह अपील खारिज हो गई । हाईकोर्ट में रिवीजन के लिए उसने प्रार्थना की वह भी खारिज हो गई । उसने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपील की । वहां उसकी अपील मंजूर हो गई इस बिना पर कि जो स्वीकृति दी गई है वह प्रापरली वर्डिड नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि दफा छः पर आप विचार करें । इसके रहते हुए कुछ भी सम्भव नहीं है । इसमें यह लिखा हुआ है :

"No court shall take cognisance of an offence punishable under section 161 (or section 164) or section 165 of the Indian Penal Code or under sub-section (2) of section 5 of this Act alleged to have been committed by a public servant except with the previous sanction in the case of...."

सैंक्शन की जरूरत पड़ती है । इस पर आप विचार जरूर करें ।

करप्शन को दूर करवाने के लिए स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी बहुत जागरूक थे । जब सन्तानम कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई तो उन्होंने विजिलेंस कमिशना की स्थापना की । उसके बाद फिर इसी सदन में डा० सिंघवी साहब जो काफी जागरूक हैं इन्होंने एक प्रस्ताव 9 अप्रैल, 1965 को पेश किया कि अम्बुडसमैन की तरह की कोई संस्था, कोई अधिकारी भारत में नियुक्त हो ताकि बड़े से बड़े अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध भी जो भ्रष्टाचार का कोई अपराध करते हैं या कोई दूसरा अनुचित कार्य करते हैं, जांच कर सके । इसके पहले भी कई दफा इस समस्या पर विचार हो चुका है, चर्चा हो चुकी है । लेकिन यह प्रस्ताव के रूप में सदन में आया । इस प्रस्ताव पर बोलते हुए तत्कालीन राज्य मंत्री श्री हाथी ने जो तब गृह मंत्रालय में थे कहा कि वह श्री सिंघवी के विचार से सहमत हैं लेकिन कुछ दिक्कतें उन्होंने बताईं । उन्होंने कहा कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की एक कमेटी बनी हुई है, एक ग्रुप बना हुआ है और वह ग्रुप इस पर विचार कर रहा है और उस ग्रुप के विचार कर लेने के बाद जो प्रतिवेदन आएगा उस पर विचार करने के बाद उचित कार्रवाई की जाएगी । मैं उनके तो नहीं लेकिन तब श्री नन्दा के जो शब्द थे जो कि श्री हाथी ने उद्धृत किये थे, वे आपके सामने रखता हूं :

"The Government did not want the Vigilance Commissioner's organisation to get mixed up with a machinery for redress of grievances. The idea of giving supervisory powers to an outside agency in respect of redress of grievances has still not been accepted and requires to be very carefully examined in the context of the demand made for an Ombudsman. This question could be one of the matters to be studied by the Group, if so desired".

Further:

"Therefore, what I mean to suggest is this: I am not at all opposed to the idea of having a machinery for redress of grievances. There should be some machinery. Last time also, I accepted the principle and I gave an assurance, that we are considering the matter. We have moved a bit further in the sense that we have had several calls in different Ministries. In addition to them, there is now this study group of Members of Parliament".

यह 1965 में उन्होंने कहा । उन्होंने तब इसकी आवश्यकता को महसूस किया और कहा कि पार्लिमेंटरी ग्रुप इस पर विचार कर रहा है ।

इसी बीच एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन की स्थापना हो गई । पांच जनवरी, 1966 को इसकी स्थापना हो गई । तब श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जिन्दा थे । उन्हीं के समय एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन की स्थापना हुई । इस कमिशन के जो टर्म्स आफ रेफेंस थे, उन में नम्बर दस पर यह दिया हुआ है : "प्राबलैम आफ रिड्रेस आफ सिटिजंज ग्रीवेंसिस" । कमिशन ने यह उचित समझा कि पूरी रिपोर्ट देने के पहले इस पर देश का और सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया जाए कि जब तक कोई ऐसी संस्था नहीं बन जाती है जिसके द्वारा लोग अपने ऊपर बीती बात को रिड्रेस कराने के लिए रास्ता ढूंढ सकें और वहां पर लोगों की जो शिकायतें हैं उनकी सुनवाई हो, किसी को कोई दुख और तकलीफ हो तो उसको प्रकट कर सके, उसकी जांच करवा सके, तब तक बाकी जो बातें हैं, उन पर सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत न की जाएं । इसलिए कमिशन ने समझा कि जरूरत इस बात की है कि प्रथम रिपोर्ट इस पर दी जाए ताकि सरकार उस पर विचार कर सके और विचार करने के बाद ऐसा कानून बना सके जिस कानून के जरिये लोगों में विश्वास हो जाये कि कोई आदमी है जिसके पास वे अपना दुख दर्द ले जा सकते हैं, जनता को विश्वास हो सके कि कोई आदमी चाहे वह कितना बड़ा भी क्यों न हो, कानून की परिधि से बाहर नहीं है और अगर वह कोई अपराध करता है, अपने पद का दुरुपयोग करता है तो वह कानून के दायरे में आ सकता है । मामूली से मामूली आदमी भी सही शिकायत पर उसके खिलाफ जांच करवा सकता है । यह जो कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है इसको सदन के सामने 20 अक्तूबर, 1966 को प्रस्तुत किया गया । उसके बाद मैंने सोचा कि इसको लेकर एक प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखा जाये ताकि सरकार तुरन्त इस पर विचार करे और कानून बनाये ताकि देश में यह प्रकट हो जाये कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन ने जो प्रतिवेदन दिया है उस पर कार्रवाई होगी । दुर्भाग्य यह है कि अब तक प्रथा ऐसी रही है कि बहुत सी समितियां बनी हैं, बहुत से कमीशन बने हैं, उनकी रिपोर्टें भी आई हैं लेकिन उन रिपोर्टों को ताक पर रख दिया गया है । एपलबी की रिपोर्ट आई थी, टेक चन्द समिति की रिपोर्ट आई थी, वी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी की अध्यक्षता में जो कमेटी बनी थी, उसकी रिपोर्ट आई थी । लेकिन सब रिपोर्टों को ताक पर रख दिया गया, कुछ कार्रवाई उनके बारे में नहीं हुई । मुझे डर हुआ कि कहीं यह जो रिपोर्ट है इसको भी ताक पर न रख दिया जाये, इस वास्ते मैं यह प्रस्ताव सदन में लाया हूं ताकि पता चल सके कि सरकार क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार रखती है । इस कमीशन को एपायंट करने के बाद सरकार ने पार्लियामेंटरी ग्रुप के विचार को छोड़ दिया और उस पर जोर नहीं दिया । पार्लियामेंटरी ग्रुप की रिपोर्ट नहीं आई, क्योंकि कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आ गई । कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं । उसने इस बारे में जो विचार प्रकट किये हैं, मैं उनको पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं :

"Thus, whereas in the past the citizen was affected by the activities of a comparatively small number of State functionaries and in respect of only a small sector of his daily life, today he is exposed at numerous points to the impact of the multifarious activities of the administration ranging over a vast field, e.g., the operation of controls relating to the various commodities which he needs, the provision of many services intended for general benefit and welfare, the operation of the contractual relations between himself and the Government

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

in various spheres, and the regulation of property rights and of the various social services, such as, labour, banking, insurance and provident funds."

सरकार का काम करने का फ़ील्ड इतना विस्तृत हो गया है कि हर एक आदमी किसी न किसी तरह से उनसे सम्बन्धित हो गया है। इसके बाद कमीशन ने यह भी कहा है :

"However, there is a vast area of cases arising out of the exercise of executive power which may involve injustice to individuals and for which no remedy is available."

कमीशन ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि केन्द्र के लिए एक लोकपाल और प्रदेशों के लिए लोकायुक्त नियुक्त किये जायें। जब कभी ग्राम्बुडसमैन के एपायंटमेंट की बात कही गई है, तो सरकार की तरफ से हमेशा यह कहा गया है कि स्वीडन आदि छोटे देशों में तो यह व्यवस्था हो सकती है, लेकिन भारत जैसे बड़े देश में ऐसा नहीं किया जा सकता है। लेकिन यू० के० में एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमिश्नर एपायंट किया गया है, जिसके सुपुर्द यह काम किया गया है। यू० एस० ए० में भी इसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था की गई है।

देश के बड़ेपन को ध्यान में रखते हुए कमीशन ने इस पद को दो भागों में बांट दिया है और कहा है कि प्रदेशों के लिए लोकायुक्त और केन्द्र के लिए लोकपाल नियुक्त किये जायें। उस ने कहा है कि लोकपाल का दर्जा सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज के समान हो, उस पर सरकार का कोई आधिपत्य न हो, बल्कि पार्लियामेंट का हो, उसको प्राइम मिनिस्टर की राय से प्रेजिडेंट एपायंट करे।

कमीशन ने कुछ मामलों को लोकपाल के अधिकारक्षेत्र से बाहर रखा है। उनमें से तीन-चार बातों के बारे में मेरा मतभेद नहीं है, लेकिन उन मामलों में एक यह दिया गया है :

"The following matters shall, however, be excluded from the purview of the Lokpal:—

Action taken in matters which arise out of the terms of contract governing purely commercial relations of the administration with customers or suppliers except complaints of harassment or delays in the performance of contractual obligations."

जैसा कि आप जानते हैं, कभी कभी कंट्रेक्ट्स में बहुत गोलमाल होता है। उनके सम्बन्ध में हैरासमेंट की जो शिकायत होती है, कमीशन ने उसको एक्सक्लूड कर दिया है।

इसके बाद एक और मामले को भी एक्सक्लूड कर दिया गया है :

"Action taken in respect of appointments, removals, pay, discipline, superannuation or other personnel matter."

हाई कोर्ट में अक्सर इस तरह के मामले जाते हैं कि किसी को ग़लत तौर पर सुपरएनुएट कर दिया गया है या रीमूव कर दिया गया है, आदि। इसलिए इस विषय को एक्सक्लूड करना उचित नहीं है। यह तो बिल के आने पर देखा जायेगा कि लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त को क्या क्या पावर्ज दी जायें और क्या क्या न दी जायें, लेकिन इस प्रकार का बिल अवश्य बनाया जाना चाहिए। इस से लोगों में यह विश्वास उत्पन्न होगा कि अब यह सरकार जागरूक है और अब कोई आदमी अपराध कर के बच नहीं सकेगा।

मैं गृह मंत्री से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह विचार करें कि क्या इस प्रकार का बिल लाना जरूरी है या नहीं। सरकार बराबर यह कहती आ रही है कि यह जरूरी है, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ दिक्कतें हैं। कमीशन ने न केवल उन दिक्कतों को दूर करने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं, बल्कि उसने सम्भावित विधेयक का प्रारूप

भी दे दिया है। अगर सरकार इस सिफ़ारिश को स्वीकार कर के ऐसा बिल बनाती है, तो देश की जनता पर बहुत असर होगा।

चाणक्य ने लिखा है कि सरकारी अधिकारियों की स्थिति पानी में मछली की सी है। जिस प्रकार किसी को यह पता नहीं है कि पानी में मछली कब कितना पानी पी जाती है, उसी प्रकार कौन छोटे और बड़े सरकारी अधिकारी सरकार के असीमित धन में से कितना ले लेते हैं, इस की जांच करना बड़ा कठिन काम है। जब तक इस बात की जांच नहीं की जायेगी, तब तक लोगों का सरकार पर विश्वास नहीं होगा—उन को यह विश्वास नहीं होगा कि कोई मछली ज्यादा पानी नहीं पीयेगी, बल्कि अपनी जरूरत का और ठीक मात्रा में ही पानी पीयेगी।

हम जहां भी जाते हैं, हमारे सामने भ्रष्टाचार की बात कही जाती है, जिसको सुन कर शर्म से हमारा मस्तक नीचा हो जाता है। अगर हमारे मंत्रियों पर उंगली न उठती, तो सरकारी कर्मचारी भी भ्रष्ट नहीं हो सकते थे चूंकि आज मंत्रियों पर भी उंगली उठती है, इसलिए भ्रष्टाचार के सम्बन्ध में कहा जाता है कि ऊपर देखो, नीचे मत देखो।

पिछले दिनों सी० बी० आई० की एक रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेंट की स्थिति को देख कर हम सब को बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ। एक मित्र के हाथ में उस रिपोर्ट की वर्बेटिम नक्ल आ गई। वह कान्फ़िडेंशल डाकुमेंट किस तरह से उसके हाथ में आ गया? इसका कारण यही हो सकता है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री के लोगों ने सोचा कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की निगरानी करने के लिए विजिलेंस कमीशन है, इन्टैलिजेंस ब्यूरो है, लेकिन मंत्रियों की जांच करने के लिए कुछ नहीं है, इसलिए जिस रिपोर्ट को गवर्नमेंट गुप्त रखना चाहती है, उसकी नक्ल किसी को दे दो। उस समय गवर्नमेंट ऐसी नाजुक परिस्थिति में पड़ गई कि उसके लिए यह कहना मुश्किल हो गया कि आया वह नक्ल सही है या गलत है। इसलिए स्पीकर को वह रूलिंग देना पड़ा कि उस डॉकुमेंट को यहां पर पढ़ा जा सकता है और हमारे कहने पर उसको टेबल पर भी रखा गया। बाद में उसी कागज को पहले सम्मरी रूप में और फिर सम्पूर्णतया पेश कर दिया गया। वह कागज कहां से आया? मिनिस्ट्रीज के लोग समझते हैं कि ऊपर वालों को कोई नहीं पूछता है, केवल हमारे लिए ही सब कुछ किया जाता है। इसी लिए इस प्रकार के कान्फ़िडेंशल डाकुमेंट्स अन्य लोगों के पास पहुंच जाते हैं। अगर ऊपर वालों की स्थिति स्पष्ट हो, अगर उन पर कोई शक न किया जा सके, तो शायद कोई गड़बड़ी न हो।

मैं आप को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि रामचन्द्र जी ने सीता को क्यों घर से निकाला। उन्होंने कहा कि राजा पर जनता की ओर से कोई सन्देह या आरोप नहीं होना चाहिए, जनता मुझे पवित्र देखना चाहती है, लेकिन केवल सीता के दोष के कारण मुझ पर लांछन लगाया जाता है, जनता का राजा पर विश्वास रहना चाहिए। दुर्भाग्य से आज प्रशासन पर जनता के विश्वास में कुछ कमी है और इसलिए हमारे कुछ भाई हल्ला करते हैं। यह ठीक है कि अभी भी दूसरों के मुकाबले में हम पर जनता का अधिक विश्वास है, लेकिन अगर गृह मंत्री जी इस प्रस्ताव को मान्यता दे देते हैं, तो किसी को हम पर सन्देह करने का साहस नहीं होगा। इसका प्रभाव आने वाले चुनाव पर भी पड़ेगा, हालांकि मैं चुनाव की चिन्ता नहीं करता हूं। लेकिन अगर गृह मंत्री जी इसका विरोध करेंगे, तो सब तरफ़ से यही कहा जायेगा कि ये लोग अपने खिलाफ़ जांच कराने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने प्रस्ताव को सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस को स्वीकार करेंगे ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that the recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission in its interim report, which was laid on the Table of the House on the 1st November, 1966, be adopted by the Government in its entirety and necessary steps taken to enact a law accordingly to implement the said recommendations expeditiously."

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

for "be adopted by the Government in its entirety and necessary steps taken to enact a law accordingly to implement the said recommendations expeditiously".

Substitute—

"be examined properly particularly from the angle whether they could be suitably modified with a view to raise the moral standards of the Government officers in charge of administration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both the resolution and the substitute motion are before the House. Time allotted is two hours, out of which half an hour has been spent. So, members will please take about ten minutes each.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): As one who initiated the proposal for the appointment of an Ombudsman type of institution in this country for the first time in this House, and as one who has nursed and crusaded for the establishment of this institution in our country, I welcome the interim report of the Administrative reforms Commission, and I heartily welcome the opportunity provided to us by Mr. Sinhasan Singh by this resolution for a brief discussion.

15.59 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENUKA RAY *in the Chair*]

I hope that through this discussion we would take yet another constructive step forward in bringing my original proposal to fruition and to bring about the fulfilment of the dream which I have cherished for the last five years.

To set the record straight, I would like to point out that for the first time I made a proposal on 3rd April, 1963, in this House. When replying to the debate, the hon. Law Minister said that this was a matter of high policy, and should be replied to only by the Prime Minister.

16 hrs.

He went on to suggest that this might be raised by means of a private members resolution to which the Prime Minister himself could reply. I recall the efforts which I made on behalf of this idea by sending material to the hon. Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru who was, to begin with, rather sceptical about this idea but who was open-minded enough to acknowledge that it was a valuable idea and which could be incorporated with great profit in our own institutional framework. He said in Jaipur sometime later that the idea actually fascinated him. This idea was then discussed in April, 1964 and again in April, 1965 by resolutions which were brought by me before this House and on both these occasions I was heartened to find that there was near unanimous agreement in the House about the viability of the idea, the utility of the idea and the desirability of setting up such an institution. I therefore welcome this opportunity to give our unanimous support to the proposals contained in the interim report of the Administrative Reforms Commission which has with exemplary expedition brought

forth this Report. As I said at one time initiating this discussion justice without power is unavailing; power without jjustice is tyrannical. We must therefore combine justice and power, making what is strong and what is strong just. That is what precisely can be achieved at least in a tangible measure by setting up an institution for the redress of public grievances. There is wide interest in the world for this institution of people's tribune or parliamentary commissioner as it is called in the U.K. and the world-wide interest stems from the profound popular appeal and the spell which this idea exercises on the minds of most of the democracies of the world. The reason is that people find that bureaucracy has grown considerably in the 19th and particularly 20th century and the people's tribune could furnish them with an instrument for the control of the bureaucracy and for the redress of public grievances. I need not depict before this House the harrowing tale of Crechel Down. There is no denying the fact that in our country today bureaucracy and civil service had grown considerably and Crechel Down battlements are to be found in every ministerial fortress and it is these battlements which are to be struck down. This uncontrolled power of bureaucracy must be regulated in the interest of the common citizen whose complaints and grievances thus remain unavailing. The quintessence of democracy is that there must be a popular government and it should exist for the people. It is true that we have a set up of representative institutions in this country. We have a functioning democracy in this country on which we can legitimately pride ourselves. As has often been said there is no last word on wisdom which has been uttered on the surface of the earth and we must ceaselessly, constantly and unremittingly try to improve whatever system we have inherited as a legacy of human civilisation. Democracy is one of the greatest institutions and the framework of parliamentary institutions which we have adopted certainly provides the basis for human dignity and for effective representation of the people but something more is required to be done in answer to the exigencies of the 20th century. The Lord Chief Justice of England, Hewart, in his book *'New Despotism'* has written of the new dictatorship; he speaks of the civil service as a new dictatorship because observant as he was of the actual processes of Government and adjudication, he said that it is bureaucracy which comes to control the actions of the Government because the bureaucracy thrives behind the cloak of cabinet dictatorship. As has been said by a great political scientist, while it is true that the Cabinet owns all the responsibility for the actions, after all most of these actions are taken by bureaucracy. One need not in a democratic system of Government level allegations or accusations against the bureaucracy unless there is need for it. It is, therefore, in no spirit of decrying the bureaucracy as such but in a spirit of regulating the inexorable forces which are unleashed by bureaucratic framework of Government that this has been necessitated by the growth of the State's activities in the context of welfare society in modern times. I think it has been conceded by all those who have made a close perspective study of political institutions particularly in democracies that a system of redressing of public grievances should be established.

It has been stated that this system functioned only in some smaller countries which have central administrations. I think this is a usual and customary argument against transplantation of all sorts. After all ideas have no territorial confines to which you can limit them. Here is a worthwhile idea which must be developed and engrated properly into our quasi federal system of Government which enshrined in the Constitution. It has been said that there is a danger that in this country this institution would be swamped by complaints, very often by complaints which are not even

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

genuine. This is trying to draw a red herring and apprehensions and misgivings against the viability and utility of a worthwhile institution. Let us try this and provide for safeguards so that it may not happen. It is true that we are a great nation so far as adopting institutions is concerned and we are one of those nations which have adopted a very impressive paraphernalia of institutions but when it comes to working them, we have always proved adequate or equal to the task. It is not to say that we are incapable of doing justice to them. Judging from past experience, I think there is need to have somewhat greater self-confidence and to see that these institutions are made to work.

The following would be the main features of the institutions of Lokpal and Lokayukta. Incidentally, I had the privilege of coining this word Lokayukta through the resolution which I brought before this House and which I am happy to say has been adopted by the Administrative Reforms Commission. They say:

> "They should be demonstrably independent and impartial. Their investigations and proceedings should be conducted in private and should be informal in character.
>
> Their appointment should, as far as possible, be non-political.
>
> Their status should compare with the highest judicial functionaries in the country.
>
> They should deal with matters in the discretionary field involving acts of injustice corruption or favouritism
>
> Their proceedings should not be subject to judicial interference and they should have the maximum latitude and powers in obtaining information relevant to their duties.
>
> They should not look forward to any benefit or pecuniary advantage from the executive Government."

I am glad to say that the report of the Commission seeks to bring into the ambit of the working of the institutions ministerial actions also. That is, I think, as it should be. It has been suggested that without a constitutional amendment, these institutions cannot really, adequately function. I myself subscribe to this view that if we are to adopt these institutions we must place them on a constitutional pedestal. Unless we do that, particularly in a situation where we have a detailed constitution, perhaps the lengthiest constitution in the world, it would be anomalous not to find a place for these institutions in our Constitution. Therefore, I would strongly urge that a constitutional amendment should be undertaken in this matter.

I would, however, say that before this House rises, the hon. Home Minister should give us the mind of the Government, should tell us that the Government accepts the report and what is contained in this report in principle. That would be sufficient to allay our apprehensions and misgivings about the postponement which would otherwise be the fate of this very worth-while proposal.

I think the suggestion in respect of the appointment contained in this report is a very welcome suggestion. It says that these appointments would be made by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister, which would be tendered by him after consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Leader of the Opposition. I think this is to incorporate into this aspect the sense, the element of impartiality, objectivity and of unanimous acceptance of such a person of objectivity and impartiality. I think it would be welcome if the experiment along the lines suggested is carried out by adopting a constitu-

tional amendment, and I am sure that given the efforts that all of us must make, this would become the conscience of the country, the conscience of the nation and the people's tribunal would therefore be a beaconlight for those who are afflicted with apprehensions, with grievances and unventilated grievances, and certainly with grievances which are not satisfied. I think that by undertaking this legislation and the constitutional amendment, and by adopting this institution or at least by giving an assurance in the House that this institution would be adopted, the hon. Home Minister would start his career under very auspicious circumstances which I am sure would bring about the full flowering of this institution.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Chairman, so far as the resolution goes I am not against it. So far as the report of the Commission goes, I think there are good things in it and I agree with my hon. friends who have preceded me. But I have my own doubts, because the whole approach of the report has been to create certain institutions. I feel that they have not gone into the root of the problem. We have in the past appointed Commissions. The Santhanam Commission has been mentioned. We had passed the Anti-Corruption Acts and other Acts. We have ample powers under the law to root out corruption and remove public grievances. There are officers and officers. We go on creating new offices and we are now about to create not only a new officer but also a new department. I do not object to that. But I feel that it is not the institution, not the instrument; we cannot approach the human problems mechanically. We may create a new machinery but where is the spirit? It is the moral fervour that is behind an institution and the soul that enlivens an institution.

Just now Dr. Singhvi referred to bureaucracy. I feel that moral fervour is lacking and that soul is lacking, and the spirit is lacking in our bureaucratic set up.

16.14 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE *in the Chair*]

The spirit in the mind of the officers, in the persons who wield power and who handled these institutions is lacking. Therefore, I feel that although we have tried to find a solution to the problem, the commission has again mechanically approached the whole issue and I have my own doubts and apprehensions. I do not think the mere appointment of an officer, as my friends suggested, would automatically solve the problems.

Mr. Sinhasan Singh referred to Chanakya who said that officers were like fish; they remained under water and nobody knew when they drink water. True, but what conclusion did Chanakya draw? He emphasised that it was the character of the officer that should be taken into consideration. England has no written Constitution, but it works properly and efficiently. There are other countries which have written Constitutions, but which do not work properly. It is the man behind the institution, the spirit behind which really imports life.

I am not against this whole proposal, but I feel that we should lay proper emphasis on right things. At present there is much talk about corruption, etc., but strong public opinion is lacking. People have no courage. People get the government which they deserve. After all, officers and ministers are not angels dropped from the sky, but they were drawn from over society, as it is. I have my own experience as minister. Often people, not only try to persuade the ministers, but they try to impose their will on them. If their work is not done, they say this minister or that officer was useless, because they stick to certain principles. Improper things were desired to be done. There were certain influences always pressurising the

[Shri A. N. Vidyalankar]

government and the officers. We do not try to improve society. Where is the guarantee that the new officers who would be appointed would be of a different character? You can give constitutional and legal powers to them. But the general complaint is that these powers were misused. There are complaints about delays. Who causes delays? It is the human beings. So, more importance should be given to increasing the efficiency of the Government. But no emphasis is laid on that and we only go on creating new functionaries mechanically. We think if we give them all the powers we can conceive of, they will be successful. We want to give them arbitrary powers and put them above the executive, judiciary and the legislature; by doing so, we think the officers must be successful. That is not the democratic way of thinking. In our country, if democracy works, if democracy functions. The real driving force must come from the people. Therefore, more emphasis should be placed in improving the human material. We should improve ourselves. Everybody should improve himself. The administration should be properly tackled. The problem of inefficiency in the administration, delays in the administration, should be tackled properly. I know, so far as the Home Minister is concerned—he is a man of vigour, integrity and action—if he was given a proper chance he will infuse spirit and real life in the whole administrative machinery.

As I stated, Sir, I do not oppose this proposal, but I do not put all hopes on this. I do not think that simply by creating a new kind of institution we will solve our problem. That is why I have stated that the whole approach of this Administrative Reforms Commission has been only mechanical and that by itself will not solve the problem. I have stated this at this stage because I feel that this is only an interim report. This has touched only the fringe of the problem, only one problem, and the Administrative Reforms Commission is going into the whole matter. It has to suggest many things. It has to investigate many things. It has to think about the whole problems of administration. It has to consider as to how the administrative set up is to be properly streamlined. That is why I have stated, if this is going to be the whole approach throughout of the Administrative Reforms Commission I will lose all hopes in its functioning and its working.

Therefore, although I support this resolution, I think there are other political malaise that have to be solved. There are many things. I do not want to go into the various details. I think the human approach should be there, the human problem should be first solved and then the real problem should be tackled. Then only we can solve this problem, otherwise this is only a mechanical thing. As I said, I support this resolution but not with great enthusiasm.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is the first opportunity the House has of discussing the recommendations made in the interim report of the Administrative Reforms Commission. We are obliged to Shri Sinhasan Singh for having brought forward this resolution which provides this opportunity.

Sir, India is, at last, perhaps going to have a local variety of the Ombudsman, and I am sure this innovation in our country will put right many of the fears and hesitations that are there in the minds of the people.

Corruption, Sir, is something very difficult to define always; at the same time, it is always difficult to measure its dimensions. Many of the hesitations and complaints may not come under corruption. At the same time, many of those practices that do not seem to be obviously corrupt are surreptitiously so, and therefore they must be brought within the purview of the penalties attached to corruption. Nevertheless, no systematic attempt has been made to define these

things. While we know that corruption exists in a large measure, as we have from time to time exposed those cases in the House, yet, at the same time, all the cases that have come up have not been cases of corruption. With the setting up of the institutions of *Lok Pal* and *Lok Ayukt* I hope this lacuna will be remedied and we shall be able to be precise about the definition of terms as well as in providing relief for those who seem to be offended. In supporting the Resolution, I would also support the amendment moved by Shri Bibuthi Mishra. Shri Sinhasan Singh's Resolution asks for the adoption of institutions like *Lok Pal* and *Lok Ayukt*, as mentioned in the draft Bill attached to the Report. The amendment of Shri Bibuthi Mishra seeks to say that it should be adopted with suitable modifications, and I am in agreement with this amendment. It is too soon to say, and certainly too soon to bring about a constitutional amendment incorporating the institutions of *Lok Pal* and *Lok Ayukt*, as Dr. Singhal has suggested. This is an important innovation; we need some time; we have to see how it works.

Therefore, as I see it, the two important lacuna in this Bill as suggested by the Administrative Reforms Committee, which we will have to consider in greater detail now, are those to which I will briefly make a reference now. The Ministers of Government have a responsibility to Parliament and, at the same time, Ministers of Government have certain discretionary powers. As I see the draft of the Bill of *Lok Pal* and *Lok Ayukt* I fear that at some stage the investigation by an institution like *Lok Pal* may come into conflict with the powers exercised by Parliament, on the one hand, and the discretionary powers that every Minister does and should exercise on the other. Therefore, it is too early to say that it should be adopted as recommended. I would rather go slow in the sense that without voting for its acceptance as it is we should examine the provisions to find out how far they conflict with the privilege of Parliament in calling the Minister to account for his act and, secondly, how far will it conflict with the requirements of ministerial discretion, which must accompany the responsibility of every Minister. Therefore, I would suggest that the amendment of Shri Bibuthi Mishra may be accepted, so that we do not rush into this. I agree that the institution of *Lok Pal* and *Lok Ayukt* must be accepted forthwith, but to say that they should be accepted, as has been recommended by the Administrative Reforms Committee, would be an action that would be too hasty and certainly without going into the various details.

What do I visualize in this respect? I do feel that there are cases of corruption and that these have to be brought to book. The phenomenal increase in governmental responsibility, both of the Ministers and of the executive, have made it impossible for them to keep a track or keep on the right track of administrative propriety. At the same time, there are tendencies in any developing country for the privileged class to get more and more of what they want and for the under-privileged to lose even the rights that they expect under a democratic constitution.

These are the four main conflicts that I visualize. To what extent are they proper and to what extent, for instance, are they improper? May I make a reference? There is such a thing in economics as having a project or a factory built up to the size, determined by the economy of scale. Take a steel mill. A steel mill is always a big complex, whether it is built in the public sector or private sector; I concede that Government policy is not to build steel mills in the private sector hereafter; I am quoting it only as an illustration. It is obvious that a steel mill must be a complex with a capital of Rs. 100 crores or 150 crores. Here, it must be big; if it is small, it can not be viable. Therefore, merely to say that

[Shri Alvares]

a thing cannot be big would not be correct.

Now, how does the *Lok Pal* or *Lok Ayukt* determine whether a favour is shown to a particular person or not, or whether the under-privileged people who apply for redress are getting redress or not?

Therefore I feel that even before setting up this institution Government may lay down its policy that within the ambit of a particular policy enunciated by Parliament only can the *Lok Pal* and the *Lok Ayukt* examine the possibilities of discrimination or otherwise and then seek to give redress; otherwise, every action of a minister can come under the scrutiny and investigation of the *Lok Pal*. That would lead to an impossible proposition.

Therefore, while I welcome the suggestion of a *Lok Pal* and *Lok Ayukt* and I hope that they will be set up as speedily as possible, I do say that the responsibility to the Legislature and the requirements of ministerial discretion must be so defined that in the time to come when the institutions of Lok Pal and Lok Ayukta are set up, they may function keeping in view the right of the Legislature to call any minister to account and, at the same time, permit a certain amount of flexbility in a decision that Government has to take without any discrimination being shown to another and, at the same time, give redress to those who feel that they have been aggrieved.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : जो मेरी एमेंडमेंन्ट है उस में आफिसर्स की जगह मैं फंक्शनरीज करना चाहता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको कबूल कर लिया जाए। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्मस कमिशन ने बहुत जबर्दस्त मेहनत करने के बाद एक इंटेरिम रिपोर्ट दी है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो इंटेरिम रिपोर्ट है अगर इसको मान लिया गया तो इससे देश का जो मसला है वह हल होने वाला नहीं है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस रिपोर्ट को अभी कबूल न करें, इसकी पूरी छानबीन और जांच पड़ताल करें। अभी तक कमिशन की पूरी और अंतिम रिपोर्ट आनी है।

अगर सरकार को मेरी एमेंडमेंन्ट को मानने में कोई दिक्कत हो तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस इंटेरिम रिपोर्ट पर सरकार अभी और छानबीन करे। जो सातवीं क्लाज है उस में इसके फंक्शंज दिये हुए हैं। यह भी इस में दिया हुआ है कि कौन कौन सा काम करने का नहीं है और कौन सा काम इसके करने का है। यह रिपोर्ट जो कमिशन ने दी है यह ओम्बुड्जमैन के आधार पर दी है। इसके बारे में सर्व प्रथम हम लोगों को पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने बताया था कि स्कैन्डेनेविया में ओम्बुड्जमैन की स्थापना हुई है और वहां पर इसका काम यह है कि लोगों के दुख तकलीफों को सुने उनकी कम-प्लेंट्स को सुने और उनका निवारण करे। लेकिन वह छोटा देश है। आप यह भी देखें कि छोटा देश होते हुए भी वहां पर इसको सफलता नहीं मिली है। आज के टाइम्ज आफ इंडिया में एक आर्टिकल श्री जी० जी० गोखले का निकला है। उस आर्टिकल के कुछ अंश मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं :

> "The *Lok Pal* will act only after a thing is done. The Ombudsman deals even with petitions about non-receipt of replies from Government departments and delay in deciding a matter. Evidently such matters will fall outside the purview of the *Lok Pal* and *Lok Ayukt*."

वहां पर दरख्वास्तें दी जाती है और जवाब नहीं आता है तब भी उनकी सुनवाई होती है। लेकिन यहां लोक पाल तभी। कारवाही करेगा जब कोई बात हो चुकेगी यहां पर दर-

खास्तें दी जायेंगी, सुनवाई अगर नहीं होगी और होगी भी तो दस बारह होने के बाद होगी, फैसला बारह महीने के बाद होगा और उसके बाद लोक पाल के पास दरख्वास्तें देगें तो आप देखें कि कितना फर्क पड़ जाएगा ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि लोक पाल की बहाली हो गई तो लोकपाल मिनिस्टर्ज के खिलाफ कोई जांच नहीं कर सकेगा, किसी मैम्बर के खिलाफ नहीं कर सकेगा क्योंकि वे इस की जरिसडिक्शन के बाहर की बात है । मिनिस्टर और हाउस के लीडर, प्रधान मंत्री इत्यादि सदन के सामने जिम्मेदार हैं न कि लोक पाल के सामने जिम्मेदार हैं । इस लिए अगर उनके मामलों में यह जांच पड़ताल करेगा तो वह गैर कानूनी बात हो जाएगी उनके अधिकार के बाहर की बात हो जाएगी । इस में यह लिखा हुआ है :—

"Leaving aside for the moment a comparison between Scandinavian and other Ombudsmen and the agencies suggested by the Commission, it is pertinent to note the following observation of Sweden's Ombudsman for Civil Affairs:

"Some time ago an American journalist who was preparing to write an article about the Ombudsman repeatedly asked whether the holding of the post had ever done anything really remarkable. He was not greatly impressed by some of the cases mentioned to him. Indeed, there have been no sensational inquisitions of corrupt officials throughout the history of the office nor can its activities be described as a dangerous struggle against injustice and oppression. Such cases of real mal-administration have simply not existed."

आगे उन्होंने लिखा है कि ओम्बुड्जमैन स्कैंडिनोविया में सकसेसफुल नहीं हो पाया है हालांकि वह एक छोटा देश है । इस में लिखा हुआ है कि जितने कामनवैल्थ कंट्रीज हैं वहां बहुत से इल्ज हैं जिन के निपटारे में लोकपाल सफल नहीं हो सकता है । जब तक मारेल स्टैंडर्ड ऊंचा नहीं होगा, जब तक मारेल ट्रेनिंग नहीं होगी, नैतिक शिक्षा नहीं दी जाएगी तब तक हमारे चरित्र का सुधार होना मुश्किल है । हमारे यहां पहले स्कूलों कालेजों घरों इत्यादि में लड़कों को, बच्चों को धार्मिक शिक्षा दी जाती थी, एथीकल शिक्षा दी जाती थी, गीता रामायण का पाठ करवाया जाता था । आजकल स्कूलों कालेजों आदि में चूंकि हमारी सेक्युलर स्टेट हो गई है, धार्मिक शिक्षा देना बन्द कर दिया गया है । यह कहा जाता है कि धार्मिक शिक्षा घर पर दी जाए । आप देखें कि बच्चें स्कूलों कालेजों में जाते हैं, होस्टलों में रहते हैं, उनको किस तरह से घर पर धार्मिक शिक्षा दी जा सकती है । कोई मां बाप नहीं चाहता कि उसका बच्चा घर पर रह कर पढ़े, वह यही चाहता है स्कूल, कालेज और होस्टल में उसका बच्चा जाए और वहां जा कर पढ़े । लेकिन वहां पर न धार्मिक शिक्षा, न मारेल शिक्षा, न एथीकल टीचिंग दी जाती है । यह मैटीरियलिस्टिक वर्ल्ड है, इस में मारेल नाम की कोई चीज दिखाई नहीं देती है । इसमें किसी का कोई डर नहीं रहता है । नतीजा यह होता है कि दुनिया भर में बुराई बरती जाती है । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि नैतिकता की शिक्षा उनको दी जानी चाहिये, चरित्र गठन उनका होना चाहिये । जब तक चरित्र गठन नीचे से, स्कूल कालेज से नहीं होगा तब तक करप्शन दूर नहीं होगी । तब तक यह काम होना मुश्किल है ।

हमारे यहां जो राजा होता था वह त्यागी होता था । राम चन्द्र जी के पास सीता माता के बारे में धोबी ने शिकायत कर दी, उन्होंने उसको घर से निकाल दिया जांच पड़ताल की गई । लेकिन आज धोबी

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

की शिकायत किसी मामले में अगर होती है उसको तो आप छोड़ दें, बड़े बड़ें आदमी किसी की शिकायत करते हैं तो कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है । यह आज का युग है । इस युग में जब तक नैतिक स्तर ऊंचा नहीं किया जाता है प्रशासन में रहने वाले लोगों को चाहे वे अफसर हों या मंत्री हो या छोटे कर्मचारी हों, जब तक उनका मारेल स्टैंडर्ड ऊंचा नहीं होगा तब तक प्रशासन का ठीक तरह से चलना मुश्किल है, लाख आप कानून बनायें कुछ नहीं होगा । हमने कितने ही कानून बना रखे हैं लेकिन क्या उन से परिस्थिति में सुधार हुआ है ? पिछले दिनों पंजाब के किसी जज के बारे में शिकायत निकली थी । ज्युडिशयरी के लोगों को हम कहते थे कि वे कुरप्शन से परे हैं, इस में कोई खराबी नहीं है, लेकिन उससे वैसी बात सिद्ध नहीं होती है । आज का युग मैटीरियलिस्टिक युग है । हमारी कांस्टीट्यशन सैक्युलर है, हम सैक्युलरिज्म में विश्वास करते हैं । लेकिन जो बुराइयां घुस आई हैं इनको अगर दूर नहीं किया जाता है, लोगों का नैतिक स्तर ऊंचा नहीं किया जाता है, लाख कानून आप बनायें, कुछ नहीं होगा । । कानून बना देने से नैतिक स्तर ऊंचा नहीं उठ सकता है । नैतिक स्तर ऊंचा उठाने के लिए आपको धार्मिक शिक्षा बच्चों को देनी होगी । स्कूलों और कालेजों में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद ही कोई आदमी सर्विस में जाता है, प्रशासन में जाता है । इस वास्ते जब तक उनके नैतिक स्तर में सुधार नहीं होगा तब तक यह काम होना मुश्किल है ।

आगे चल कर इसमें लिखा है :

"It is, in a large sense, immaterial that the Lok Pal and Lok Ayukts will be appointed by the Head of the State and not elected by the legislatures concerned."

हैड आफ दी स्टेट एप्वाइंट करेगा तो उससे हम लैजिसलेचर वाले बाउंड डाउन नहीं होते हैं, उनका कोई फैसला हमारे ऊपर लागू नहीं होगा, ऐसा कोई अधिकार उनका हमारे ऊपर नहीं है । अगर मिनिस्टरी कोई सैक्रेटरी गड़बड़ करता है तो उस सैक्रेटरी को भी नहीं पकड़ा जा सकता है क्योंकि सारी जवाबदेही मिनिस्टर पर डाली जाती है, न कि सैक्रेटरी की जवाब देही होती है । सैक्रेटरी अगर कोई गड़बड़ करता है तो मिनिस्टर को अपने काम से मजबूर हो कर उसको रक्षण प्रदान करना पड़ता है । लोकपाल और लोक आयुक्त की जो इस में गुंजाइश की गई है इससे मसला हल नहीं होगा । चूंकि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्मस कमिशन में हमारे किसी भाई ने स्कैंडेनेविया में ओम्बड्जमैन को देख लिया है इस वास्ते उन्हों ने उसकी जगह पर लोकपाल और लोक आयुक्त नाम निकाल दिये हैं ताकि हमारी जो समस्या है वह हल हो जाये । लेकिन इससे समस्या हल नहीं होगी । इस देश के सामने बहुत जबर्दस्त समस्या है । मैं गृह मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि कि वह रिपोर्ट के अलावा और भी छानबीन करें । एपलबी की भी रिपोर्ट है । उस रिपोर्ट को लेकर मैंने एक प्रस्ताव यहां रखा था । उसने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में बहुत सी बातें बताई हैं, से प्रमाण दिये हैं । उन की तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये । और भी रिपोर्ट है । टी० टी० कृष्णामाचारी की रिपोर्ट है कि कैसे नीचे से हमारा ब्लाक का काम चलेगा ।

श्री चह्वाण के गृह मंत्री नियुक्त किये जाने पर हम सब उनका हार्दिक स्वागत करते हैं । उन को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि देश में नीति और न्याय का राज्य स्थापित हो और प्रशासन का काम ठीक तरह से चले । डिफेंस मिनिस्टर के पद पर रह कर उन्होंने देश में अपने प्रति बहुत विश्वास और भरोसा पैदा किया है । लोग चाहते थे कि वह डिफेंस मिनिस्टर

ही बने रहें । कई लोगों ने मुझे कहा है कि अगर चीन या पाकिस्तान का फिर हमला होगा, तो कौन हमें बचायेगा, चह्वाण साहब क्यों डिफ़ेंस मिनिस्ट्री से चले गये हैं । डिफ़ेंस मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से उनका काम बहुत अच्छा रहा है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस नये पद पर भी उनका काम अच्छा रहे । मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस रिपोर्ट को कुबूल करने से पहले वह इसकी पूरी छानबीन कर लें कि इस में क्या दोष और खराबी है ।

लोकपाल के फ़ंक्शन्ज में से कुछ मामलों को एक्स्क्लूड कर दिया गया है, जिन में से एक यह है :

"Action taken in the exercise of power in relation to determining whether a matter shall go to the Court."

लोकपाल के दिमाग में यह बात रहेगी कि कोई मामला कोर्ट में जाये या नहीं । कोर्ट के अनुसार संविधान के अनुसार कोर्ट्स सर्वोपरि है । अगर कोई मामला कोर्ट में जायेगा, तो लोकपाल नहीं रोक सकता है । इसलिए लोकपाल का काम बहुत लिमिटिड है । इससे देश की बुराई और करप्शन दूर होने वाली नहीं है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने संशोधन को प्रस्तुत करता हूं ।

Mr. Chairman: I would like to know how much time the hon. Minister will require?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I think I would not take more than ten minutes.

Mr. Chairman: What about the hon. Mover?

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I shall take about five minutes.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : सभापति महोदय, ठाकुर सिंहासन सिंह ने इस हाउस के सामने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसके लिए मैं उन को मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूं । उन्होंने हाउस को इस विषय पर डिस्कशन करने का मौका दे कर एक बहुत सुन्दर कार्य किया है । मैं उनका बड़ा आभारी हूं कि उन्होंने हमें रास्ता दिखाया है । श्री सिंहासन सिंह एक प्रकाश-स्तम्भ की तरह हमारे सामने आये हैं ।

लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उसूल चाहे कितना ही अच्छा हो, अगर उस पर अमल करने वाले लोग अच्छे नहीं हैं, अगर उस उसूल के मुताबिक काम नहीं किया जाता है, तो वह उसूल बच नहीं सकता है । धर्म कितना ही ऊंचा हो, लेकिन अगर उसके अनुयायी उस पर अमल नहीं करते हैं, तो वह धर्म रक्षित नहीं रह सकता है ।

जहां तक लोकपाल या आम्बुडजमैन का सम्बन्ध है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि एक शख्स किस तरह इस मसले को हल कर देगा । कोई कितना ही बड़ा आफ़िसर हो, उसके कितने ही वसीअ अख्त्यारात हों, वह अकेला इस मसले को हल नहीं कर सकता है । इस देश में राष्ट्रपति बैठे हुए हैं, गवर्नर और मिनिस्टर है । जब वे सब इस मसले को हल नहीं कर सके हैं, तो एक लोकपाल या आम्बुडजमैन नियुक्त कर के यह समस्या कभी हल नहीं हो सकती है ।

इस मसले का हल यह है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव पायंट आफ़ व्यू से यह देखा जाये कि जिस डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के जिले में एक साल में कोई डेवलेपमेंट नहीं हुआ है, करप्शन दूर नहीं हुआ है, ट्यूबवैल्ज का इन्तजाम नहीं हुआ है, किसी तरह का कोई सामाजिक सुधार नहीं हुआ है, उस को नौकरी से अलग कर दिया जाये । यह प्रशासन कोई विधवा-आश्रम नहीं है कि लोग उस में पड़े पड़े खाते रहें । एक साल तक हर एक अधिकारी का काम देखा जाये । आज जो सिलसिला चल रहा है, वह अंग्रेज का दिया हुआ है, कि एक साल यहां दावतें उड़ाईं, फिर गोरखपुर दावतें उड़ाईं, फिर लखनऊ में दावतें उड़ाईं और फिर मिर्जापुर में दावतें उड़ाईं । रशा

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

में अगर किसी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आफिसर के खिलाफ कोई शिकायत की जाती है, तो दो घंटे में उस का फैसला हो जाता है। आज हमारे यहां यह हालत है कि अगर माननीय श्री अशोक मेहता के किसी कर्मचारी के खिलाफ शिकायत की जाये, तो साल भर तक उस की सुनवाई नहीं होगी। वह शिकायत पहले श्री अशोक मेहता के पास जायेगी, जो उस को चीफ एक्सीक्यूटिव आफिसर के पास भेजेंगें। उस के बाद वह दरख्वास्त कमिश्नर, डैवलेपमेंट एथारिटी, कलक्टर और ए० डी० एम० वगैरह के पास होते हुए, साल भर घूम फिर कर, उसी आफीसर की मेज पर पहुंच जायेगी, जिसके खिलाफ वह दरख्वास्त की गई थी।

महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि फाइलें जला दी जायें। फाइलों के ढेर ही ऊंचे होते जाते हैं, लेकिन काम नहीं होता है। फाइलें जला दी जायें। आज जो एम० एल० एज० और एम० पीज० आफिसर्ज को एप्रोच करते हैं, उस को बन्द किया जाये। वे प्रशासन में दखल देते हैं और मुकदमों में सिफारिशें करते हैं। इस बात की कानूनी बन्दिश हो कि एम० एल० एज० और एम० पीज० किसी एस० पी० या डिस्ट्रिक्ट मेजिस्ट्रेट के पास न जा सकें, उस की दावतें न खा सकें और उनको अपने यहां न बुला सकें। वे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में रोड़े अटकाते हैं। अगर सरकार ने यह सुधार किया, तो करप्शन दूर हो जायेगा।

इस मामले में श्री चह्वाण की बड़ी भारी जिम्मेदारी है। मैं उन को कहना चाहता हूं कि वह करप्शन का नारा न लगायें। क्योंकि 'थिंक आफ दी डेविल एण्ड ही इस देयर' वह प्रोडक्शन का नारा लगायें। यदि प्रोडक्शन होगा, तो करप्शन दूर हो जायेगी। अगर किसी मां के आठ बच्चे हैं और उस की गाय पाव भर दूध देती है, तो उस को मजबूर हो कर, अपनी मर्जी के खिलाफ, उस में एडल्ट्रेशन करना पड़ता है, उस पाव भर दूध में सेर भर पानी मिला कर बच्चों को पिलाना पड़ता है। मंत्री महोदय यह न सोचें कि करप्शन का नारा लगाने से यह मसला हल हो जायेगा। मैं श्री चह्वाण का हितैषी हूं। गीता माता ने कहा है: "यत्तदग्रे विषमिव परिणामेऽमृतोपमं"। मेरी बात शायद उन को हितकर न लगें, लेकिन उस का परिणाम शहद की तरह मीठा होगा।

यह जानि चह्वाण साहब को एक विजेता के रूप में मानती है। यह नेशन उन को एक विक्टर के रूप में देखती है। उन पर निगाहें लगी हुई थी कि वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर बनेंगे। लेकिन उस से पहले ही उन को यह चैकलैस जाब दे दी गई है। उन की काबलियत और उन का करैक्टर शायद उन को बचा ले, लेकिन यह महकमा उन को इस लिये दिया गया है कि अगले इलैक्शन के बाद प्राइम मिनिस्टरशिप का अवसर आने से पहले ही वह बदनाम हो जायें और सामने न खड़े हो सकें। नीति में कहा गया है, "जयो वैरः प्रसूयते"।

उन्होंने देश को बचाया है। उन्होंने पाकिस्तान को पीछे हटाया और चीन के सामने हिमालय की तरह खड़े हो कर उस को चेलेंज दिया, जिस से तीन दिन में उस को पीछे हटना पड़ा। चाणक्य ने कहा है, "उत्तमम प्रणिपातेन् शूरं भेदेन योजयते, नीचमल्प प्रदानेन समशक्ति : पराक्रमे"। जिस आदमी को अपने से उत्तम समझते हो, उस को सलाम कर दो। वह बस में आ जायेगा और उस की कीर्ति खराब हो जायेगी। मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह किसी खुशामद और फ्लैटरी से प्रभावित न हों। उन का यह फर्ज है कि वह एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को ठीक करें। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन तब ठीक होगा, जब सरकारी अधिकारी देहात में जा कर गांव वालों की दिक्कतों को समझेंगे, उनको दूर करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे और उन की सर्विस करेंगे। इस देश के अस्सी फीसदी लोग देहात में रहते हैं। मैं ने अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि कुछ लोग कलक्टर साहब के पास गए और कहा कि

ओला पड़ने से, सालाबारी से, चार मील के एरिया की फसल बिल्कुल नष्ट हो गई है, इस लिए हमारी मदद को जाये। कलक्टर कहता है कि इन लोगों को जेल में बन्द कर दिया जाये, क्योंकि ये बगैर एपाइन्टमेंट के आ गए हैं। एपाइन्टमेंट लेने का सिलसिला कब तक चलेगा? कलक्टर में यह तमीज होनी चाहिए कि वह देहात में चबूतरे पर बैठ कर पूछे कि लोगों की दिक्कतें क्या हैं?

गांधी जी जिस आदर्श का सपना देखते थे, वह अभी भी पूरा नहीं हुआ है। हमारे देश में ब्यूरोक्रैसी और रैडटेपिज्म बराबर बढ़ी है। स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू, ने एक बार कहा था कि एक डायरैक्टर जेनेरल से मैं एक काम करवाना चाहता हूं, वह "हां, हां" कहता है, लेकिन पूरे दो महीने हो गये हैं और वह काम नहीं हो पाया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि जो व्यक्ति काम से बचता है, वह करप्ट माना जाना चाहिए। जो ताश खेल कर, चौपड़ खेल कर, अपना टाइम बर्बाद करता है, उस का चालान होना चाहिए और उस के खिलाफ़ एक्शन लेना चाहिए। जो कल्ब में बैठ कर "हा-हा, ही-ही" करता है, जो शराब पी कर देश के रुपये को नष्ट करता है, जो गप्पबाजी सुनने में समय बर्बाद करता है, उस के खिलाफ़ एक्शन नहीं लिया जाता है।

भगवान बेद ने कहा है, "ज्ञातारोदेवा अधिबोचतानो, मानो निद्रा मौत जल्पि", भगवान का हुक्म है कि आदमी में हजार ऐब और दोष हों, लेकिन दो ऐब न रहें: एक तो गप्प लड़ाना, गोष्ठि करना, सैमिनार करना और दूसरा सोना। आज जहां जाइये, वहां मीटिंग हो रही है, गोष्ठी हो रही है। सोने का समय नियत होना चाहिए। एक्शन स्पीक्स लैटर दैन वर्ड्ज। जब तक व्यक्ति का काम नहीं देखा जायेगा, तब तक यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि देश आगे बढ़ा है। आज देश क्यों तरक्की नहीं कर रहा है? इस लिए कि हम ब्यूरोक्रैसी और रैड-टेपिज्म पर भरोसा करते हैं। आज कितने मिनिस्टर ऐसे हैं, जो गांवों मे जाते हैं और गांधी जी और आचार्य विनोबा भावे की तरह पैदल चलते हैं? मिनिस्टर को जब फुर्सत नहीं है कि वह देहात में जायें, अभी मैं जानता हूं हमारी माननीया प्रधान मंत्री जी हैं, देहात के लोग उन के पास आये, देहात के लोगों ने कहा कि वार फंड में दस हजार देने को तैयार हैं, लाखों जनता आप से मिलने के लिए तैयार है, देहात में जाकर देखिएगा, वह आये, उनको कहा, पचासों टाइम हो गया, छः महीने हो गए, आठ महीने हो गए, सौ सौ चिट्ठियां आ चुकी हैं, लेकिन माननीया प्रधान मंत्री टाइम नहीं निकाल सकीं जब कि यहां से 5 मील की दूरी पर है .....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will confine his remarks to the resolution before the House.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का सब से ज्यादा ताल्लुक तो इनके साथ है। सब से ज्यादा ताल्लुक मैम्बरों के साथ है। मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर की मुखालिफत नहीं करता। मैं तो कहता हूं कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर टाइम दें देहात में जाने के लिए, वह टाइम दें स्कूलों को देखने के लिए, अपने एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को देखने के लिए। अगर वह टाइम नहीं देंगी, माननीय अशोक मेहता हों, चव्हाण साहब हों, सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह हों, चाहे इन्दिरा गांधी हों, अगर वह अपने शहरों और देहातों को देखने के लिए टाइम नहीं देंगी पब्लिक के साथ इन टच नहीं रहेंगी तो देश आगे नहीं जा सकेगा? आज देश अगर आगे नहीं गया तो इस लिए नहीं गया कि वह जो सिस्टम था रैड टेपिज्म का अंग्रेजों के जमाने का वह ज्यों का त्यों चल रहा है। अभी आपने सुना होगा यू० पी० असेम्बली में बहस हुई, एक मैम्बर, यू० पी० लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली का मैम्बर जिस को कि

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

लाखों आदमियों ने चुन कर के भेजा उसने जरा सी दरख्वास्त दी कि मुझे बन्दूक के लिए लाइसेंस दिया जाय जिस से कि मैं अपने खेतों पर जा सकूं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट ने उस दरख्वास्त को इस लिए खारिज कर दिया कि एम० एल० ए० साहब आ करके उसकी मेज के सामने खड़े नहीं हुए, उसका आबलिगेशन नहीं लिया । यू० पी० असेम्बली में इसके ऊपर बहस हुई । जहां यह ख्याल हो कि एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० मेज के सामने आकर खड़े हों तब काम करेंगे, वहां आप क्या उम्मीद कर सकते हैं ? हम कहते हैं कि आबलिगेशन को खत्म किया जाय, ड्यूटी को अपनाया जाय । मेरा क्या फर्ज है वह में देखूं । यह जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन आज खोखला हो गया है वह इस लिए खोखला हो गया है कि जनता के साथ किसी तरह का कोई टच नहीं है । अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जिस तरह से इन्टरव्यू हो जाते थे, रिटेन टेस्ट हो जाते थे, उसी तरह से आज होता है । आज प्रैक्टिकल नालेज होनी चाहिए खेतों की, बागों की, डेवलपमेंट की, चोरियों के खिलाफ, डकैतियों के खिलाफ प्रैक्टिकल नालेज होनी चाहिए । जिन को प्रैक्टिकल नालेज नहीं है वह क्या करेंगे ? और मैं एक बात और कह देना चाहता हूं। मैं गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाऊं कि यह इन्टरव्यू जो था वह अंग्रेजों के जा माने का था, यह फेवरिटिज्म को पैदा करता था । आई० सी० एस० के लिए, आई० पी० एस० के लिए इन्टरव्यू का जो रखा गया था सिस्टम वह सारा अपने फेवरिट्ज के लिए रखा था, जो अंग्रेजों के मंजूरेनजर होते थे वह आते थे। आज इस इन्टरव्यू के क्या माने हैं ? आज इस के कोई माने नहीं रह गये हैं । एक कडिडेट है जिस ने यूनिवर्सिटी का रेकार्ड बीट किया , जिस ने गोल्ड मैडल लिया, जिस का कैरियर ऊंचा है, जिसकी आवाज शेर जैसी है, जिस की छाती बहादुर जैसी है, जिस की लम्बी भुजाएं हैं, उसके इन्टरव्यू के क्या माने हैं ? जो घुड़सवारी में फर्स्ट आता है, जो राइफल शूटिंग में फर्स्ट आता है उस के इन्टरव्यू के क्या माने? इनके इन्टरव्यू का सिर्फ मतलब है कि जिसके साथ फेवर है उस को लिया जाय और जिस के साथ फेवर नहीं है उस को रिजैक्ट किया जाय। यह इन्टरव्यू बन्द होना चाहिए । यूनिवर्सिटी का कैरियर देखा जाय । जब मैं जेल से चार चार साल बाद छूट कर आता था तो एस० पी० से पूछते थे कि इनका कैरियर कैसा है ? मैं कहता था कि एस० पी० से क्या पूछते हो, जेल सुपरिटेंडैंट से पूछो कि क्या कैरियर है । और मैं अपने ऐलेक्शन में भी यही कहूंगा कि मेरा कैरियर स्पीकर साहब से पूछो, सोनावानी साहब से पूछो, श्याम लाल शर्राफ से पूछो । अगर मेरे कैरियर को पूछोगे डिस्ट्रिक्ट मेजिस्ट्रेट से तो डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट क्या बतलायेगा ? डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट क्या जान सकता है इस बारे में ? इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री से यह अपील करता हूं कि इन्टरव्यू बन्द किये जायं, चिटिठयां बन्द की जायं, सिफारिशें बन्द की जायें और एक साल तक मुआयना किया जाय, एक साल में जिस कलेक्टर का जिला डेवलप न हो' करप्शन दूर न हो, उस कलेक्टर को बरखास्त किया जाये ।

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Generally we hear of three evils against the present administration. One is corruption, another is favouritism, and the third is inefficiency. To what extent they are rampant it is very difficult to say, but they form the main topic of every conversation, whether it is in the coffee house, tea centre, bus stop, railway station .....

Shri Alvares: Central Hall.

Shri Heda: Even Central Hall. Central Hall is one ofthe big talking shops. Therefore, the time has come for us today to take a serious view of it and find out some methods to deal with it.

Certain things are natural corollories. Because of the size of our country and its diversity, centralisation has become a necessary evil. Though Gandhiji was always against centralisation and preached decentralisation, after independence we have developed centralisation to such an extent that was never found in the country in the past for so many centuries.

Another thing has happened. Because of industrial development this centralisation is again taking place, and today in our society two classes are such who wield real power. One is political power or political influence, and the other is cash, real money. Those who have either of them have everything, they can have everything that they desire, that they want. Therefore, if these two classes combine together, it becomes a very horrible situation. That is why there is a vast majority of our people who have neither the political influence nor the power of money and they feel illustrated and disappointed at the present state of affairs. That is why eradication of corruption was an absorbing topic and it has arrested the attention of serious thinkers in the last decade or so. There are a number of reports, not one or two, but about a dozen. The last of them is the interim report submitted by the Administrative Reforms Commission.

Mishraji was not correct when he said that this was only an interim report and that the final report may come later. The final Report may touch all the other points but so far as this topic is concerned, I think this report is final. There is not going to be another report on this subject.

The Chairman of the Commission is an experienced administrator and he has taken all possible precautions he has given minimum shape to the general idea that was obayed in this House and outside. He has put two important limitations. The first limitation is that in certain matters which are under the discretion of Minister, will never form the subject matter of the *Lok pal* or *Lok ayukt*. This was good and necessary too. Whatever freedom that the Minister of secretary or the head of the department needs, that is given with guarantee and the safeguards. The second safeguard is that no matter which is more than one year old would be brought before them. This is good because otherwise some matter may be brought again and again and complexities would be created. He has taken these two precautions which are necessary. The personnel of this Commission consists of an experienced Member from the Opposition also. There are other experienced parliamentaries from the ruling party. Before elections or after elections, if we want to create a feeling of hope and confidence among all people, the institution of *Lokpal* and *Lokayukta* is very necessary.

17 hrs.

I am happy over one thing: that the interim report has raised the status of the Lokpal to a very high degree; his status has been put as equal to the Chief Justice and I think this was very necessary to create confidence.

There are a number of Ministers who are very good, who want to do justice; they have been doing it. But in spite of that, they could not cut the ice or create the necessary environment, the necessary climate for the healthy growth of a democratic country. Why? Because, as I said earlier, our country has become complex and centralised. One Akbar, Jahangir or Vikramaditya is not enough. Therefore, we have to develop a system. A man, however good he may be, cannot deliver the goods in a centralised society, and our society is centralised not only politically but also economically. Therefore, we have to develop a system by which justice would be guaranteed to everybody, and I think

[Shri Heda]

the report that the Administrative Reforms Commission has given is such that would create that hope.

Take a few things for example. Today, in the newspapers I came across a small news item to the effect that one farmer went to a Deputy Minister and told him that the assessment against his land was more than what really his land measured. Immediately, the Deputy Minister took a tape in his hands, went with the farmer, measured his farm and got satisfied and came back and took immediate action. But this is not possible everywhere. This is possible in a small State, and this may be another reason why the States should be smaller in size than the giant-size which they are today. The bigger the States, the greater the difficulty in regard to these things. However, the point is whether he is a student, or a government servant, whether he is a businessman or he is in simple services like teachers, or professors or lecturers, he feels that justice may or may not be done to him. Whenever there is any appointment, any promotion given, always there is a feeling that unless there is a recommendation his case will not be backed. You, Sir, may have your experience in this matter. I have also quite a lot of experience. So many people come and just want to have a recommendation where recommendation should not be necessary, and the matter has become worse now: whether it is an examination, or a case in a court, everywhere people think that recommendation is necessary. In this situation, when such a darkness is enveloping us, we have to create a system, a system which would instil hope and confidence. I think the report has created that confidence.

The hon. Home Ministr may not be in a position today to accept it, because he has still to study it and examine it, but I think the time will come when he will have to accept it or accept it with any modification. Whatever is accepted, as our society develops, the system will also devlop, and that system is going to be very powerful, more powerful than this House, and that would be to the good of the country.

With these words, I fully support the resolution of my hon. friend Shri Sinhasan Singh.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Chaturvedi.

Shri B. S. Pandey (Guna): Five minutes.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should be in his seat. Shri Chaturvedi.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Ferozabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the resolution moved by Shri Sinhasan Singh, for the implementation of the interim report of the Administrative Reforms Commission. Since the time we have come to Parliament, the question about corruption in the administration, inefficiency, delay and other malpractices has been engaging our minds from time to time. Those who have come into contact with the public also feel that the common man feels completely helpless against the organised might of the Government. It is not that our Government is in any way particularly vicious. That is not the idea. But on account of concentration of authority, the State has grown into a leviathan and the ordinary man finds himself completely at its mercy, and even when he has a genuine grievance, it cannot be remedied. The entire machinery is almost against him. The papers are not with him; he has nothing in his hand. He is ignorant and illiterate and therefore he gets no redress. The complaint goes to the very officers who are connected with that particular department. The result is if nothing else, at least a certain lurking sympathy for those who are working with or under them or the good name if the department somehow or other inhibits them from doing justice. Mostly the complaints get untraced and you never know what has been done with them.

The urgency of the matter is there, for it is in the interests of Govern-

ment that it should inspire confidence among the people. It is only by the faith of the people in the administration, by the prestige it commands that a Government functions smoothly, not by sheer show of force or anything of that nature.

A lot of criticism has been made that this particular measure alone is not going to remedy things. Everybody knows it. It is the quality of the citizen, his character, that goes in making the Government that we have in a particular country. Even so, if the agencies and remedies which can be provided in the Constitution are not available, howsoever good the Government may be, it cannot function properly. I am anxious that this recommendation about Lokpal or Lok ayukta should be implemented after due thought and consideration at the earliest possible moment, because I am afraid it may not meet the same fate as the Santhanam Committees report did. Quite a number of the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee have been implemented, but the heart of the recommendations was taken out of it. If those recommendations had been accepted, today we would not have been in a position of having another interim thing whose functioning we have to watch before we can amend the statute or the Constitution.

The Santhanam Committee recommended that there should be a Directorate of Complaints and Redress of Grievances under the Vigilance Commissioner. As a matter of fact, the Vigilance Commissioner was given a high status because he was intended to be a servant of the Parliament, not of the Government as such. He would have investigated all such complaints and laid this report before Parliament. Pending any amendment of the Constitution or passing of any law, he was just attached to the Home Ministry. If that recommendation had been accepted, by this time we would have gained two years' experience. As it is, after taking out the Directorate of Grievances from his purview, the Vigilance Commissioner has become almost superfluous, because the administrative vigilance division and the special police establishment were already working beforehand. We have only put an additional man there. That has not been very conducive to the object we had in view. Unfortunately, this was omitted.

The second recommendation was about a National Panel, from that an *ad hoc* committee was to be appointed when there are any charges of corruption against men in political life, ministers or others. Here, as a matter of fact, both these recommendations have again come before us in another form. But that recommendation also was not accepted. The result was, though in the case of Orissa we did precisely what would have been done if those institutions had been there, Government got a bad name out of it. Although the right ting was done, because it did not appear to have been done in the right way, as was sggested by the Santhanam Committee, the impact on the public mind was just the reverse of what it ought to have been.

Sir, even in those countries which are very well governed this question of common man's grievance against administrative injustice has engaged their minds. It is for the first time that I hear that the institution of Ombudsman has not functioned well in Scandinavian countries. As a matter of fact ,it has been acclaimed all over the world. Even where the administrative standards are very high, even there the necessity is felt of such an institution because they say that bureaucracy is the most terrible monster of our time, we have to be protected against our ruling servants, not because they are particularly vicious but because it is concentration of power in the administration against which the lone ordinary citizen has to contend with. That is why it is very necessary, in a democracy, that such an institution should be set up. We also see charges are freely flung

[Shri S. N. Chaturvedi]

from this side and that side, against anybody and everybody in our Assemblies and Parliament. It is very necessary that these should be investigated and investigated by an agency which is absolutely impartial and above board, which is only subordinate to Parliament and to no other agency. It will lend strength to the administration, it will land strength to democracy if such an institution is set up. We hope Government will take its time but do its very best to implement this as early as possible. There may be many other failings, but this flaw, the defective functioning of the administrative machinery, its inefficiency and corruption, are largely due to the distortion of our plans and non-fulfilment of our plans. If this is not done, I may say that the other things that we want to achieve will never come about.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : सभापति महोदय, हमारा जीवन चार व्यवस्थाओं से बंधा हुआ है, और इन चारों व्यवस्थाओं में सबसे प्रधान है न्याय, जिस की बड़ी भारी आवश्यकता समाज को स्वस्थ रखने के लिये है। एक तो सामाजिक न्याय, दूसरे आर्थिक न्याय, तीसरे प्रशासनिक न्याय और चौथे न्याय के लिये न्याय। इन चारों व्यवस्थाओं में हमारा समाज गुंथा हुआ है। आप सामाजिक न्याय की दृष्टि से देखें तो सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि व्यक्ति से व्यक्ति में जाति-पांति के नाम पर, छोटे और बड़े की जो व्याख्या है वह नहीं होनी चाहिये, और हमारे देश में है। जब हम भ्रष्टाचार की बात करते हैं तो ऐसा लगता है कि एक सामान्य साधारण नागरिक के प्रति सामाजिक स्तर पर हम ने न्याय नहीं किया, उसको केवल जाति-पांति के नाम पर हम ने छोटा समझा। यह भी एक बड़ा भारी अन्याय है।

इसी प्रकार आर्थिक न्याय है। किसी के पास बहुत धन है, किसी के पास बहुत सामर्थ्य है और कोई इतना विपन्न है, इतना निर्धन है कि रोटी भी नहीं चला सकता। इसलिये आर्थिक न्याय की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। हमारे यहां प्रशासनिक न्याय भी होना चाहिये। अर्थात् जो शासन करता है उसके दरवाजे खुले हों और हम जहां भी जायें हम को न्याय मिले। और न्याय के लिये न्याय अर्थात् अदालतें। हमें बड़ा सस्ता न्याय मिलना चाहिये। जहां कहीं भी हम न्याय के लिये जाते हैं, न्याय महंगा है। इन चारों व्यवस्थाओं को आप देखें। मैं श्री सिंहासन सिंह के प्रस्ताव का, जैसा प्रावधान प्रशासनिक सुधार समिति ने भी किया है, समर्थन करता हूं।

चाहे यह विचार कहीं से भी आया हो, लेकिन, आज के इस आधुनिक युग में, जब समाज विकसित है और उस समाज के विकास में, चाहे जहां से भी कोई चीज आई हो, चाहे जहां से उपलब्ध हो हमें उसे प्राप्त करना चाहिये। चाहे वह स्कैन्डिनेविया के आम्बुड्समैन की कल्पना हो, चाहे कोई भी हो। हमें सब से पहले सामाजिक, आर्थिक और प्रशासनिक न्याय की दृष्टि से उस की तुलना में रख कर मानव मात्र की सभ्यता और उसके सामाजिक जीवन को रखना चाहिये। एक सामाजिक व्यक्ति को, जो असमर्थ है, जो विपन्न है, जो निर्धन है, सब प्रकार का न्याय हमें पहले देना चाहिये। वे हमारे समाज की कुंठा के लोग हैं। जो निर्धन है, जो विपन्न है, जो झोंपड़ियों में रहते हैं, जो गांवों में रहते हैं, जो श्रमशील हैं उनके साथ न्याय होने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। न्याय किस को मिलता है। न्याय मिलता हो या न मिलता हो, लेकिन समर्थ लोग उसे प्राप्त कर लेते हैं धन बल से, शारीरिक शक्ति के बल से, संगठन के बल से, वाणी के बल से, अन्ततोगत्वा . . .

श्री बड़े : पैसे के बल से।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : श्री बड़े ने ठीक कहा, पैसे के बल से। सामर्थ्य प्राप्त कर लेते हैं पैसे के बल से और सामर्थ्य के

माध्यम से उन को न्याय मिलता है । वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक चले जाते हैं और न्याय प्राप्त करते हैं । इसलिये यह प्रावधान किया गया कि कोई ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मैशीनरी से अन्याय हुआ हो तो एक एजेन्सी है जिसके पास हम जायें और कहें कि जो निर्णय प्रशासन की ओर से हुआ है उसके विरुद्ध बजाय इसके कि हम अदालत में जायें, आप हमारी बात सुनें । वह एजेन्सी मंत्री से कहे, सरकार से या जो अथारिटी है जिसने निर्णय दिया है, उससे कहे कि हमारे पास यह पिटिशन आई है, आप बतलाइये कि क्या स्थिति है । जो जवाब आता है अगर उससे वह कन्विन्स हो जाते हैं तो ठीक है, वह मामला समाप्त हो जाता है, लेकिन अगर उनको लगता है कि न्याय नहीं हुआ है, कोई दबाव बड़ा है, किसी प्रकार के अन्याय का भास होता है, तो नागरिक को यह अधिकार है कि उसके साथ न्याय किया जाये । मैं समझता हूं कि इस सम्पूर्ण भावना में, विचार में, इस दर्शन में, इस कल्पना में एक न्याय देने की भावना है ।

चूंकि अधिक समय नहीं है इसलिये अधिक न कह कर मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन एक बात कहता हूं कि यही काफी नहीं है कि प्रशासन की ओर से न्याय हो, न्यायालयों की ओर से न्याय हो, देखना यह है कि आज कोई गरीब क्यों है, निर्धन क्यों है, सामाजिक कुरीतियों के कारण क्यों कोई छोटा हो या निर्धन हो । इन तमाम बातों के सम्बन्ध में न्याय करना पड़ेगा । आज के इस आधुनिक युग में सभ्यता के नाम पर, संस्कृति के नाम पर हमें हर व्यक्ति को ऊपर उठाना है और हर व्यक्ति को ऊपर उठाने की प्रक्रिया न्याय है । उस न्याय को हमें सब को देखना है ।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे दल के सदस्य को भी मौका मिलना चाहिये ।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member, Shri Kachhawaiyya, will realise that the time allotted for this Resolution is over. He has come to the scene very late. So, I hope he will allow the Minister to speak.

श्री बड़े : मेरी विनती है कि दो कांग्रेस वाले बोल चुके हैं, अब तो हमको मौका मिलना चाहिये ।

Mr. Chairman: If he were here earlier, I would have permitted him.

श्री बड़े : हमको तीन या चार मिनट का मौका तो दिया जाये कम से कम । मैं बहुत थोड़े में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा ।

Mr. Chairman: If he confines himself strictly to four minutes, I will give him an opportunity. But I will not give him more than four minutes. now, Shri Bade.

श्री बड़े : सभापति महोदय, दि इंटरिम रिपोर्ट आफ दि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन जो प्रस्तुत हुई है उसके बाद में यह प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने आया है कि इस में लोकपाल की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रस्ताव में वास्तव में कोई खराबी नहीं है । साथ साथ जो श्री मिश्र का प्रस्ताव है वह भी अच्छा है, लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आखिर भ्रष्टाचार होने के कारण क्या हैं । भ्रष्टाचार की शुरूआत ब्रिटिश राज के समय से शुरू हुई है । सब से पहले नन्दा जी ने कहा कि वह इसको निकाल देंगे । वह इसको तो निकाल नहीं सके, भ्रष्टाचार ने उनको ही खत्म कर दिया । मैं श्री चव्हाण से कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने बड़ी डिफिकल्ट पोजीशन ली है । to govern the home or the family is more difficult than to govern the country,

इस वास्ते जो उन्होंने होम का विभाग लिया है भ्रष्टाचार निकालने के लिये, उस में वह बड़ी सतर्कता से हाथ डालें । उसका कारण यह है

[श्री बड़े]

इस मुल्क में बहुत गरीबी है । आज जो गरीबी हिन्दुस्तान में है उसकी वजह से भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता जा रहा है । इसमें यह जो रेकमेंडेशन किया है लोकपाल का, यह लोकपाल कौन नियुक्त करेगा, इसके लिये कहा है कि प्रेसीडेंट करेगा :

"The Lok Pal should be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister which will be tendered by him after consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Leader of the opposition."

यानी इनकी भी खातिर हो गई क्योंकि कभी कभी प्रेसीडेंट के द्वारा नियुक्ति होने के बाद भी भ्रष्टाचार शुरू हो जाता है इसलिए कहा है कि लीडर आफ दि अपोजीशन को भी देखना चाहिए और उनकी सलाह के अनुसार लोकपाल नियुक्त किया जायगा । लेकिन यह लोकपाल रिपोर्ट किसको करेगा ? चीफ मिनिस्टर को । मैं कहता हूं कि चीफ मिनिस्टर के यहां वैसे ही कितना अंधेर है वह सारी रिपोर्ट आपके सामने आई है । तो मैं यह कहता हूं कि भ्रष्टाचार का मुख्य कारण गरीबी है और पूरी हवा की हवा बिगड़ी हुई है । किस किस को दुरुस्त करते जायेंगे ? इसका मुख्य कारण क्या है भ्रष्टाचार का वह हमको देखना चाहिए और मुख्य कारण है मुल्क की गरीबी और जो न्याय देने में देरी होती है वह । . . . (व्यवधान) और यह नौकरशाह जो हैं, ब्यूरोक्रेट, यह तो उसी नौकर की तरह हैं जो कहता है कि हम तो हुजूर के नौकर हैं, बैंगन के नौकर नहीं हैं । मालिक ने कहा कि बैंगन अच्छा है तो कह दिया कि इसीलिये तो छत्र सिर पर धरा है । उसने कहा कि बैंगन खराब है, तो कह दिया कि इसीलिए तो सजा मिली है । मालिक ने पूछा कि तुम्हारी राय क्यों बदल गई है तो नौकर ने कहा कि हम हुजूर के नौकर हैं बैंगन के नौकर थोड़े ही हैं । ऐसे ही यह नौकरशाही है । नौकरशाही को हम देखते हैं कि जैसे मिनिस्टर बदलता है वैसा ही नौकरशाह बदलता है । और करप्शन तो मिनिस्टर के घर तक जाता है । पेट्रोल और किस किस चीज का कहा जाय ? कोयले को जितना घिसियेगा उतना ही काला निकलेगा । नौकरशाह तो इसको करप्शन कहता ही नहीं । एक आफिसर ने कहा क्या टिपमनी करप्शन है, क्या हश मनी करप्शन है, क्या स्पीड मनी करप्शन है ? टिप मनी उसको कहते हैं जो दो आनेदे दिये किसी गरीब आदमी को क्या यह करप्शन है । विथाउ दियर इज नो रांगफल जजमेंट । जो क्यू में खड़े होते हैं, बच्चा बीमार है, एक रुपया दे दिया बाबू को, टिकट मिल गया, क्या यह करप्शन है ? गरीबी के वास्ते उसने खाया । तो यह स्पीड मनी है । इसी तरह हश मनी है, यह सब करप्शन नहीं है । करप्शन तो मिनिस्टरों के घर पर पड़ा हुआ है । इस लिये लोकपाल जो मिनिस्टरों को रिपोर्ट करेगा मैं कहता हूं कि यह तो ऐसा ही होगा कि बकरी जिसकी रखवाली के लिए खेत पर रखा जाता है वह बकरी खुद खेत को खाती है, ऐसे ही इनका हाल है । पूरी हवा की हवा बिगड़ी हुई है । इस वास्ते लोकपाल या लोकायुक्त से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है । लेकिन प्रयत्न करके देखना चाहिये और इनका जो रेकमेंडेशन है यह दरअसल योग्य है । इस के उपर विचार किया जाय और पहले सन्थानम कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट आपके सामने आयी है और यह जो शिकायत कमेटी का निर्माण हुआ है, वहां प्रेशर आते हैं, विजिलेंस कमीशन पर प्रेशर आता है । उसमें चीफ मिनिस्टर के रिश्तेदार रहते हैं. . . (व्यवधान)

Mr. Chairman: Please conclude now. Do not go back on your promise. You had wanted only four minutes.

Shri Bade: I am not going back; I am going ahead.

तो इन शब्दों के साथ इन का जो प्रस्ताव है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, I have heard this debate with interest and I must say that I am very much profited by the very interesting and useful speeches made by hon. Members. Naturally, in this reply of mine I am not going to give any assurance one way or the other because it is rather difficult for me to do so and I will explain why. But before doing that, I think it is very necessary that I give some background of the interim report of the Administrative Reforms Commission.

After the Santhanam Committee's Report was received here, this question of looking after public grievances was discussed thoroughly both in this House and even in the respective ministries. The Vigilance Commission was supposed to have a Director of Public Grievances about which a reference was made by one of the hon. Members but then it was decided that instead of giving that direction to the Vigilance Commission we have to find out some other machinery or other ways of dealing with it because the conclusion was that if we burden the Vigilance Commission with this duty and the Directorate, possibly it may not be in a position to deal effectively with the problem of corruption. Thereafter a certain machinery was created in each ministry to look after the grievances. But that was not the last word because this was not an attempt at building up some sort of a machinery.

Then I come to the Consultative Parliamentary Group. This Consultative Parliamentary Group appointed a sort of a Sub-Committee to consider this problem and they also reached certain conclusions. One of the conclusions was that this idea of Ombudsman might be considered favourably. They, in principle, recommended that institution.

Later on, when this Reforms Commission was appointed by the Government, suitable terms of reference were formulated. I am only reading out the relevant portion of the terms of reference:

> "10. Problems of redress of citizens' grievances:
>
> The adequancy of the existing arrangements for redress of grievances.
>
> Need for introduction of any new machinery or special institution for redress of grievances."

The Government's own thinking in this direction is that we have to find out a suitable machinery to deal effectively with the problem of public grievances. There are certainly certain arrangements existing and functioning today. One will have to examine the utility and the effectiveness of those and if it is found that the present machinery is not giving the necessary results, one will have to find out as to what other machinery could be thought of. I think the Interim Report of the Reforms Commission is an answer to this problem that was raised by the Government. This is the genesis of the Interim Report.

Naturally they have gone into the details and suggested the scheme of Lokpal who will be responsible to looking to the administrative activities of Secretaries and Ministries and Lokayukta who is supposed to look to the administrative activities of the other categories of people. The scheme of things is that in each State Lokayukta will be appointed and Lokpal will be in charge of the Centre and as many hon. members have made a reference, they have provided for a mode of their appointment, their functions, their responsibilities, their authorities and so on and so forth. So, this is a very radical and important reform that the Reforms Commission has suggested. Government naturally will have to give a very serious con-

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

sideration to this aspect because when we are trying to establish new institutions with such vast powers, necessary powers perhaps, one will have to think of it carefully and as is very clear, it is not only the Central Government and this House but the State Governments and State Legislatures also must have the opportunity to examine the character of the institutions and give their own views about them. Immediately after the Interim Report was received and placed on the Table of this hon. House, the State Governments have been approached for their comments and their reactions about the scheme and they are expected. As I have said in the beginning, I am not in a position to give my reaction in the form of a decision one way or the other because the whole thing is in the process of examination. Naturally it is expected that this examination should be over soon because this House, this country, would watch with interest what Government's decision in this respect would be and naturally such a decision should be taken early. But even then this examination will naturally take some time. I would tell the hon. Member that this Resolution of his and the discussion thereon in this hon. House have certainly helped us by throwing more light on this problem and emphasized the necessity of a new machinery. Some other aspects also have been throughly examined. This discussion has made its own contribution. But I hope the hon. Member would not press this Resolution for its acceptance or rejection because that would not serve the cause of the Resolution itself. It has certainly helped the cause in a way by advancing it further. It has certainly helped us in that way. But it is Government's thinking that, really speaking, has brought us to this proposal. It is not that Government was unwilling or was not thinking, in that direction and, therefore, somebody has imposed a certain thing on an unwilling party. The Government itself was in search of a suitable important institution to deal with this problem. Because this is a problem, an answer will have to be found out.

It is in that effort that we have reached this stage of having this Interim Report. I think this journey will have to be carried on further, and rather carefully and with consideration.

I therefore would make an appeal to the hon. Mover and the other hon. Member who has moved an amendment that they should both withdraw them.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Before the hon. Member who has moved the Resolution and the hon. Member who has moved an amendment have an opportunity to reply and the matter is put to vote, we would like some clarification from the hon. Home Minister, because the leave for withdrawal has to be granted by the whole House. Even if there is one dissentient voice, the leave is not granted. I would not like the purpose of the Resolution and the underlying object of the Resolution to be defeated. So I would like to seek a clarification.

Mr. Chairman: I will permit him a question after the Mover has replied.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : सभापति महोदय जैसा कि माननीय गृह मंत्री ने कहा कि इसके, बारे में गवर्नमेंट का विचार आज से नहीं बहुत पहले से है और गवर्नमेंट खुद इस बात की तलाश में है कि भारत में कोई ऐसी संस्था कायम की जाय कि जो यह रोग पैदा हुआ है, इसको दूर किया जा सके और उसी के प्रश्रय में इस कमेटी की नियुक्ति हुई और कमेटी के रेफ्रेंस में भी यह चीज है जो उन्होंने पढ़ कर सुनाया है । अब चूंकि यह रिपोर्ट गवर्नमेंट के सामने आई है और गवर्नमेंट ने स्वभावतः इसको राज्यों के पास भेजा है, उनकी प्रतिक्रिया जानने के लिये, मैं नहीं समझ ताकि कोई भी राज्य सरकार इसके विरोध में होगी । हम सब यही चाहते हैं कि शासन पवित्र हो, शुद्ध हो, उस में सब का विश्वास हो ।

आपने जो कुछ कहा है उस के सन्दर्भ में मैं नहीं चाहता कि मेरा यह प्रस्ताव विभाजन या वोट का विषय बने। वैसे सब भाई जो इस पर बोले हैं, मैं सब का आभारी हूं, सब ने इस का समर्थन किया है और गृह मंत्री जी ने भी इस का समर्थन किया है, इस इस का विरोध नहीं किया है, केवल इतना ही कहा है कि यह मसला ऐसा है . . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : जटिल है।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : जटिल नहीं है लेकिन इस पर विचार करना होगा, राज्यों से इस के उत्तर आने में थोड़ा समय लगेगा और इस वक्त वातावरण भी ऐसा नहीं है कि इस के लिये दबाव डाला जाय। सदन ने इस प्रस्ताव को आशीर्वाद दिया है, सब ने समर्थन किया है, इस लिये इस प्रस्ताव पर वोट लेने की नौबत न आवे, मैं सदन से अनुरोध करूंगा कि मुझे इस को वापस लेने की अनुमति दी जाय।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We would like to know the nature of the queries that have been made on the various State Governments, the time-table which the Government have in view in this respect as to by which time they hope or expect to obtain the reactions of the various State Governments which have been invited to express their opinions, and whether Government propose further to institute another body or Committee of the Cabinet to go into this question and to examine the proposals. In what way do they propose to have these proposals examined further before taking a final decision in the matter?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The type of query we have made from the State Governments is this. We have forwarded the scheme and asked them to examine it and give their views about it. I do not know what form of examination the State Governments themselves would like to undertake. Possibly they may have to consult their legislatures. Naturally when we say State Governments, their Cabinets certainly will go into it. In case they think it is better they discuss it in their legislature, possibly they may do it. It is therefore difficult for me. . .

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Have you indicated any time limit?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I said, we would certainly like to expedite the matter, not to delay it. Naturally, ultimately in this matter Government means Cabinet. I cannot anticipate the reaction of the Cabinet, possibly they might ask some sort of sub-committee to go into it, possibly it might be advised by some expert bodies, that possibility may be there, but these are processes which take some time. But I am sure the intention is not to delay it, because it was in pursuance of Government's own efforts that we have reached this stage. I would therefore request that it would be a very helpful and constructive attitude if the resolution is not voted upon.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Bibhuti Misra is not here. I will put his substitute motion to the House.

The substitute motion was put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: Has Mr. Sinhasan Singh the leave of the House to withdraw his resolution?

An hon. Member: Yes.

The resolution was by leave, withdrawn.

17.37 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: FOREIGN AID FOR THE FOURTH PLAN

Shri Alvares (Panjim): I beg to move.

"This House is of opinion that the foreign aid component of the

[Shri Alvares]

Fourth Plan Resources is of such dimensions and character as to jeopardise its success and recommends to Government to take steps to reduce to a minimum dependency of the Fourth Plan on foreign aid."

The resolution that I am moving is self-explanatory, and I am sure the Minister of Planning will have no hesitation in accepting it, but before I ask for its acceptance, I should like to say that this resolution is divided into parts. The first character is the dimension of the foreign aid on which the country is so utterly dependent. The second is to adopt such remedial measures so that the dependency on foreign aid is reduced to a minimum. During the war with Pakistan, this country was rudely awakened to our dependence on foreign aid. It was not merely the food imports or maintenance imports or project imports, but also even the military aid. Various Governments which viewed with no sympathy our confrontation with Pakistan were able to tell us that unless the war with Pakistan stopped, foreign aid would not flow into this country. Even that foreign aid, which in terms of American terminology was in the pipeline was sucked back, as far as I can remember. The dimensions and character of the foreign aid that we are now taking is so great that if the aid giving countries frown upon our policies and actions, they are able to withhold that aid with the result that we become hamstrung we are not able to proceed even in the most essential things. During the war with Pakistan, not merely American aid in respect of armaments but even the Soviet Union..

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): Sir, on a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Chairman: Let the Bell be run... (*Interruptions.*) Hon. Members should know that when the Bell is ringing, no speech could be made. I find there is no quorum. Let the Bell be rung again. There is no quorum. The House stands adjourned till 11.0 a.m. on Tuesday, the 29th.

17.46 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 29, 1966/Agrahayana 8, 1888 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II—2220 (Ai) LSD— 2-1-67—970.